THE

LIFE,

AND

MIRACLES,

OF

S. Wenefride;

Virgin, Martyr,

AND

ABBESS;

Patronels of WALCS.

God is Wonderful in His Saints. Pf. lxvii. V. 36.

Printed in the Year 1712.



THE

PREFACE

TO THE

Devout Pilgrims.

IS toyou, of what Degree and Condition soever, that I dedicate these few Sheets. Tou in equity claim a right to them, above the rest of Great Britain; because with painful, yet cheerful Steps, you measure journeys from the remotest Part of our Island, to the miraculous head of the Holy Spring; where you mix with the rapid Current warm A 2

Tears of perfect Contrition, and shivering in the Stream, you look up to that Omnipotent Power, Which raised S. Wenefride to such eminent Sanctity and Glory. I have seen tender Virgins, who would look pale and tremble at a Northern Blast, sinking themselves under Water, offering their Vows and Prayers, with as great Alacrity, as if they had been partaking of the most transporting Joys upon Earth. The Interior Fire of Divine Love, got the upper hand of the Cold Element, and flaming Petitions mounted up to bring down expected Blessings. No Complaint was heard, except this pious one, That they knew little of the Merits of the Saint; only, that this was the Place of her Martyrdom, and that it was famed for Miraculous Cures, both of Soul and Body. This valuable

ble Consideration engaged me to undertake what I here offer unto you, not to gratify Curiosity, but to pro-

mote Piety and Devotion.

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The Life of S. Wenefride was first written by S. Elerius, who is frequently mention'd in it; from him Robertus Salopiensis collects and supplies, especially what related to the Translation of her H. Body, he being the Chief Agent in bringing the same to his Monaltery. This Robert, the worthy Prior of Shrewsbury (who afterwards for bis great Talents, was chosen Abbot) wrote the Saint's Life, soon after the Translation of that Treafure, which was in the Year of our Lord God, 1138. His Sincerity is much commended by Cardinal Baronius, Surius, Pitts, and Possevinus. It was penn'd by him in Latin,

tin, and dedicated to Guarinus, Prior of Worcester, both being of the H. Order of glorious S. Benediet. He tells Guarinus, that what he presents him with, is from the Ancient and Undoubted Monuments and Records of fuch Monasteries and Churches, as the Virgin is known to have lived in; as also from the Depositions of venerable Priests, worthy of all Credit, for their Religious Profession, Sanctity of Life, and great Learning. That he omits what's less certain, as her Journey to Rome, and other Paffages, not sufficiently attested: So nice and scrupulous was the good Prior not to recommend any thing to Posterity, which was not uncontrolable Matter of fact. Tis true, he ought to have observ'd the Rules of an exact Historian,

Storian, as to the Years of her Life, Death, and Translation, which he omitted. However out of other Classical Authors I set down the Centuries.

To proceed with greater Security, I also take for my Guide, that Learned Antiquary and Accurate Annalist, the R. F. Michael Alford, S. J. who in his 2d Tome, printed Anno 1663, treats at large this Subject: I likewise read attentively the Church History of the R. F. Serenus Creffy, fet forth inthe Tear of our Lord 1668, who in the Preface acquaints the Reader, that altho' great part of his Volume is owing to F. Alford, he has other Ancient Records to affift him in carrying on the Work. This Religious Author, being of the H. Order of S. Benedict, I rationally supposed, that he might have such Manu-(cripts

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scripts in custody, as came not to the knowledge of other Writers, which possibly had been secur'd by the Body, at the dissolution of Monasteries. Neither of them vary as to the Relation of her Life and Death, they only differ in a Name or two, viz. Trebuith for Thewith, and Caradocus for Cradocus, who imbrued his Hands in the H. Virgin's Sacred Blood.

Doubtless you will observe, that this Edition of S. Wenefride's Life is rather to be look'd on as a Re-impression, with some Amendments of the former Book, set forth in the Year 1635, by J. F. of the Society of Jesus, which he translated from a very Ancient (as he declares) and Authentical Manuscript of Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury. The Two First Letters of his Name,

Name, and Calculation of the Time when F. Alford lived, brings to my Thoughts, that very probably it was be who English'd it; For Cressy tells me in his Preface, that altho' the mention'd Author publish'd his Tomes under the Borrow'd Names of Alford, alias Griffith, bis real Paternal Name was John Flood. I owe somuch Deference to the Memory of this Learned Man, whose Merits are known by his elaborate Works, and who had the perusal of the most Ancient Records of Britain, that you'll find little more than the Substance of your former Book, yet must have leave to say, that the English of it is so obsolete, and the Tacking of the Words together fo much differing from the present Way of Writing, that most People desir'd it might appear something more po-

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lish'd. I may add, That 'tis a difficult matter to procure a Copy; and on this account, those devoted to our Sacred Patroness, languish'd after a fresh Supply from the Press.

I have kept my felf so close to the Historical Part, that altho' frequent Opportunities invited to enlarge, I absolutely refused to make any additions of my own. I have rather abbreviated, when I concluded some Periods not very material; and this to leffen Bulk. A few Occurrences are reduced to proper Plates, and some Passages are added out of H. Scripture, to set in a truer light the Vertues of S. Wenefride and others. What is said of S. Beuno's Nobility, I relate out of an unquestionable Manuscript, and I pre-Jum'd that the Supplement of a few Late Miracles would add Fuel to the

the Fire of Devotion. You'll find me faithful to the Author; my only Apprehension is, that I have been deficient in the Saint's due Praises. Some perchance may think that I am too liberal in the Elogium, for we are fallen into an Age of Infidelity, and we are dreadfully overrun with Deists, I wish not with Atheists too, who sap the very Foundation of Reveal'd Religion, and allow equal credit to the Alcoran and Thalmud, they do to the Old and New Testament. Such as will not believe that the Rod of Aaron commanded Streams from a Dry Rock, or that Lazarus rotting in his Tomb, return'd to Life, will droll upon St. Wenefride's Well and her Resuscitation. As if there were no Mean between too credulous a Belief, and the Madness

Madness of believing nothing at all, when shocking our wild Fancy, tho' back'd with the strongest Evidence of Humane Authority.

Others, by the Misfortune of Education (whom I truly compassionate) will be something out of humor, when they find undoubted Miracles in that Church which they reject: How the Primitive Pastors, as S. Beuno, whose Feast is celebrated on the 14th of January, and St. Elerius's on the 13th of June, exhorted Rich, Noble, and Beautiful Virgins, to renounce the World, and to consecrate themselves wholly to their B. Redeemer, by Religious Vows: How on this account S. Wenefride offer'd herself a Sacrifice, to preserve her Vow'd Virginity; which pure Oblation was so acceptable to God, that Herecompensed

compensed it with such a stupendious Miracle, as neither the precedent (fays Creffy) nor subsequent Ages of the Church (fave that at S. Paul's Decollation) could afford one to equal it. These Men are unwilling to hear how S. Beuno despis'd his Hereditary Patrimony and Glory, to become a Poor Minister of the Gospel; how in the Primitive Times the H. Mass was offer'd to the Eternal Father, to apply the Fruits of our Redemption; how SS. Reliques were honor'd, and praying for the Faithful Departed was practis'd, as S. Elerius confided S. Wenefride would do for his Soul, he being of opinion that she would survive him, &c. If these Christian Articles are to be fet aside and antiquated, by consequence General Councils, Cano-

niz'd Doctors, and Ancient Hiftories, must be suppress'd and repeal'd, as delivering and encouraging the same Primitive Doctrine.

Quick sighted Alford foresaw it expedient, if not necessary, to solve an Objection, which some captious Criticks might glory in, viz. Why V. Bede makes no mention of glorious St. Wenefride in his Hiftory. He answers, * that Bede, Malmesbury, Huntington, and other Ancient Authors, who wrote at large of some Saints, are silent in the praise of our V. Martyr, because they only recorded the Acts and Monuments of their respective Saints and Churches. Ven. Bede in partisular declares he only design'd to write the History of his own Nation, which was the English Saxon; hence he makes no mention of * Ad An. 660. Num. 37"

S. Patrick, S. Ursula, of the SS. David, Dubritius, Kentigern, who were illustrious Lights of the British Church. Alford adds, That there being an irreconcileable separation betwixt the Britains and Saxons, not only as to Distance of Place, but likewise as to Tempers and Affections, all manner of Commerce was interdicted; insomuch that Ven. Bede, who liv'd and dy'd in the North of England, could not have such certain Knowledge of what pass'd in the West, as to insert it in his History.

In this little Undertaking I look'd on my self as a Debtor to the Unwise, as well as to the Wise *; therefore in handling the Subject, I avoided all quaint and uncommon Expressions, as might require Study in the Vulgar. Plainess

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Rom. I. xiv.

of Style without Theatre Drefs, best becomes those who write to inform and edify the meanest State and Condition. I will not detain you any longer (my dear devout Pilgrims) yet before I take my leave, I most humbly and earnestly crave a charitable Remembrance at the H. Well, and I faithfully affure you of a grateful Return. We are all of us Passengers in this World, and no more than Strangers and Sojourners upon Earth. Let as unite in Prayer for a happy Finishing of our fourney, that after this Mortal Pilgrimage we may safely arrive at the glorious Fountain of Eternal Life, where we shall be inebriated with a Torrent of Pleasure, rendring thanks, loving, and adoring our most Merciful and Omnipotent God, World without End. Vella Sand Sand

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The Life, Martyrdom, and Miracles of St. Wenefride, &c.

Any are the evident
Motives of Credibility, clearly distinguishing the Unspotted Church of Jesus Christ from Heterodox Persuasions, which are built on Private Fancy, and for the most part on Faction. Among the rest,

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consummate Sanctity, and undeniable Miracles, challenge their due Places. The Holy Apostles, before they separated, to promulge the Gospel thro' the Universe, in the Symbol of Faith, instructed Future Ages, that the Spouse of Christ, purchas'd with the Effusion of His most Sacred Blood, is Holy; I believe in the Holy Catholick Church. Other Sects pretending to Religion, lean, or to speak more properly, lead on to agreeable Liberty, which powerfully invites, and brings over vast Crowds of loofe Proselytes. As to Miracles, which fet a Seal on the True Faith, the Immortal Son of God has affured us, that those who believe in Him, shall do greater Wonders,

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Wonders, than He wrought Himself. * The Life of S. Wene-fride is very conspicuous, as to Both these genuine Marks, Of Miracles, and Sanctity; as it will more clearly appear, by her wonderful Actions, and the several Steps by which she arrived at so high a State of Persection.

In the Seventh Age after Man's Redemption, flourish'd many Saints of Both Sexes. I shall only mention those chiefly concern'd in this short History. Saint Beuno, the Glorious Instrument of Saint Wenefride's Second Life, and Sanctity, was born of Noble Parents in Montgomery-shire, at the Fall of the River Rhym into B 2 Severn,

^{*} St. John, xiv. 12.

Severn, therefore call'd Aberhyw. His Father Binsi descended lineally from Cadell, Prince of Glesiwig, and his Mother derived her Pedigree from Anna (who was marry'd to the King of the Piets) Sifter to the Mighty and Renown'd King Arthur, who departed happily this Life, and was interr'd at Glastenbury, in the Year 542. His Grandfather was Saint Gundeleius, and he was near related to feveral Eminent Saints; amongst the rest, he was Cousin German to Saint Kentegern, Bishop of Glasgon, who, forc'd from Scotland, founded the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, from his Disciple of that Name, whom he left to govern that Church. Young

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Young Beuno was educated under the Direction of a Holy Man call'd Saint Dangesius, and he advanced so fast in Perfection, that he fpent Two or Three Days and Nights in continual Prayer, so that he was drawn with Reluctancy to refresh fainting Nature. He took an early Surfeit of Worldly Vanity, he renounced the flattering Allurements of Terrene Pleafures, and exchanged the glittering Grandeur of an opulent Fortune for the poor Habit of a Monk; resolving to spend the Remainder of his Days in the Practice of Evangelical Counfels. Being well fettled, and throughly grounded in the Apostolical Institute, he observed the following laudauble

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dable Practice, to promote the Honour of his Creator. When he had built a Church and Monastery, and there establish'd Regular Discipline, he remov'd to some other Part of the Country to perform the like Duty to God. So that in few Years he became a Common Father to numerous Religious, who respected him as their Holy Founder.

This zealous Monk having finish'd his Monastery at Clynoc Vans in Carnarvonshire, found himself powerfully inspir'd to wisit his Relations in Flintshire. 'Tis true, he had long before bid adieu to all Ties of Flesh and Blood, but he understood this Call, as a Voice from Heaven. A rich and potent

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Lord in that Part of North Wales, where now Holy-Well is, had marry'd the Vertuous and Noble Lady Wenlo, Sifter to Saint Beuno. His Name was Thewith, some write him Trebwith; but a Manuscript now before me, of one of the eruditest Antiquaries of the Last Age, says his Name was Tyvid. These Parents of St. Wenefride, by an Exemplar and truly Christian Life, furpass'd their High Extraction. They reckon'd folid Vertue as the most distinguishing Quality, and they pity'd Vicious Potentates, who are Contemptible in the Eyes of the King of Kings. Saint Wenefride, the Glory of West Britain, was born in the troublesome Reign B 4

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of King Cadwallawn; and Saint Beuno made his Visit to his Brother in Law's House, in the Reign of King Eluith, the Second of that Name. The Venerable Monk, having with much Humility, and great Modesty, made himself known, he told them, That he was fent by Almighty God, to honour Him there, as he had done in other Places; and that he neither expected, nor craved any other Favour, than a fmall Parcel of his large Territories, sufficient to build a Church on; where others, with my self (said he) will daily pray for your Safety and Happiness.
Thewith (I shall style him so

Thewith (I shall style him so for the future) was not in the miserable Catalogue of those thoughtless,

Saint Wenefride.

thoughtless, blind Worldlings, who are prodigal in Vanity and Ostentation, but start and frown at the first Proposal of parting with small Matters for the Advantage of their Souls. No, he look'd forward with other Eyes, towards a more Permanent Being, than here upon fordid Earth; therefore return'd the following Anfwer: With good reason, Holy Father, I am oblig'd to give you part of the Lands I now posses, for His Sake and Service, Who bestow'd them all upon me. You have pleasur'd me, in asking this Charity, which is more advantageous to me than to you, who propose it. Therefore from this very Day, I do absolutely alienate from my self, and my Posterity, this Manor

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Manor I now live in, and with joy, I surrender unto you all my Right and Title, and I put you into possession. I humbly beg a Favour, that having One only Child, a tender Virgin, who is my special Comfort, you'll instruct her in Heavenly Documents, that her Life and Conversation may be Holy, Pleasing to God, and Joyful to ber Parents. After this generous Settlement, the Nobleman made choice of a Dwelling Seat, not far distant from the Place he had given to St. Beuno; where, on a Hill, he could fee the Church, where the Servants of God prais'd their Maker.

As Constantine the Great, at the Building of Saint Peter's Basilica, divesting himself of his

Saint Wenefride. 11

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his Imperial Robes, took up the Spade, broke Ground, and carry'd Twelve Baskets of Earth, in honour of the 12 Apostles, to cast into the Foundation, in testimony of his Devotion to the Primitive Princes of Christianity; so in imitation of this Heroic Pattern, the Noble Lord Thewith fet aside State and Birth, many times putting his own Hands to the Holy Work. This he did to encourage others, and to contribute in fome fort to the finishing of the Fabrick. The Church being made fit to offer in it the Divine Sacrifice, he and his Spouse, with their only Child, were daily prefent at Holy Mass. They had this Pious Cuftom, to place their Daughter

Daughter at the Saint's Feet, at the time of his Exhortations to the People, advising her to give attention to his Excellent Doctrine. This was not necessary, altho' religiously suggested by Pious Parents; for the was so much transported with a Holy Delight in hearing him preach, that she frequently visited him alone, to discourse of Self-Knowledge, and Christian Performances.

'Twas her Parents Intention to marry her to some Nobleman of the Country, and to bestow on her a most plentiful Fortune; but her Ever Blessed Redeemer, in those tender Years, was disposing her sweetly for His Service. By Saint Beuno's frequent Discourses,

Saint Wenefride.

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courfes, she understood, how Great, how Good, and how Glorious, the Heavenly Spouse was; that voluntary Virgins are like Angels upon Earth; that they follow the Lamb, whereever Hegoes *. That the Honours of the World are vain, and its Pleasures short lived; fo that the very Thought of a Terrene Husband became hateful unto her. Wherefore the refolv'd to keep her felf undefil'd, and to consecrate her pure Virginity to the Lord of Heaven and Earth. One main Difficulty occurr'd, how to render her Parents favourable to this Heavenly Call. She burned with the Love of God, and at the same time she refolved to fulfil the Commandment

^{*} Apoc. xiv.

Mother. In this Struggle betwixt Divine Vocation and Christian Duty, the Bestower of all Lights put her into a Method, how to prepare the Way towards her Happiness, by making use of Saint Beuno, as

a Glorious Instrument.

This Holy Man was honour'd as a Saint by her Parents, and by consequence she knew very well, that he had great Power and Authority with them, and they would not reject any reasonable Request made by him, such as she took hers to be. Impatient of losing time, for compleating her Design, having sound him one Day alone, and at liberty, she acquainted him with the Holy Fruits of

his moving Discourses, and after a very pathetick manner, humbly petition'd for his zealous Concurrence, in preferving the rich Treasure of her Virginity, which she resolved never to part with, for all the Offers the flattering World could make her. S. Beuno was agreeably furpris'd at this most welcome News; for, as S. Paul, he defir'd all to be like unto himself *. He had unshaken Confidence in God's Power and Goodness, that He Who had begun the Work, would give it the Finishing Stroke. Moreover, being no Stranger to the fingular Piety of those he was to treat with, he cheerfully undertook the Task, to the unexpreffible

^{* 1} Cor. xi. I.

pressible Satisfaction of the ex-

pecting Virgin.

We cannot read without flowing Tears, how Faithful Abraham, in obedience to God's Command, had his Hand lifted up to facrifice his Son Isaac, his Only Begotten Son, whom he lov'd *; not so much as demurring at the first Intimation of the Omnipotent; perchance it may move us to Devotion, by a ferious Confideration, how the Lord Thewith entertain'd this unexpected Petition of his dear Child. Besides the Internal Gifts of Grace, and apparent Vertues, which charm'd her devout Parents, her Stature was well proportion'd, her Face was matchless, her Modesty equalled

^{*} Gen. xxii. 2.

Saint Wenefride.

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led her Beauty, Qualifications much admir'd by Mankind. She was the agreeable Object of their Eyes, the Support of their Family, and the Prospect of their Happiness upon Earth. Yet no fooner had Saint Beuno deliver'd his Sentiments, as to the Nature of the Offering; That it was a fort of Holocaust to facrifice their Affections, and to bequeath to their God the dearest Creature in the World, whom they loved more than they did themselves; with other persuasive Reasons to the same effect. The Holy Man, I fay, had no fooner ended his Discourse, but contrary to the Weakness of other fond Parents, Tears of Joy came trickling down Lord Thewith's

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Thewith's Cheeks, who with his Spouse, broke out into the Praises of Jesus Christ, for so highly favouring their only Child. They then call'd for their Daughter, and gave her full and free leave to forfake the World, wishing her a happy Progress in the Way of Perfection. They likewise declar'd, That the Heavenly Spouse having made choice of her, they intended to make Him Heir of what they defign'd for her Dowry, by disposing of the same, to His greater Honour, in Pious and Religious Uses. They drew also this Advantage to themselves, of renouncing the World, fo far as was confiftent with Persons in their Station. They enter'd into a firm

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firm Resolution of giving to the Poor great part of their Princely Wealth, of retiring from Worldly Noise and Hurry, that with an undepending Freedom, they might be more absolute Masters of short time, to provide, and send before them never ending Treasures to Heaven.

The Pious Virgin receiving this coveted Grant, concluded that the could never return fufficient Thanks to God for the Favour. She watch'd whole Nights in the Church, either kneeling or prostrate before the Altar, where she imagined to her self, that she was in her Immortal Spouse's Presence Chamber. Contemplation rais'd her up into Admiration of His Infinite.

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finite Persections; so that to hear Jesus Christ only named, brought joyful Tears into her Eyes from a slaming Heart. Pure Delights overflow'd her Soul; and looking towards Heaven, the World appear'd base and contemptible. To add Fuel to this pleasing Fire, she procur'd a little Oratory near unto Saint Beuno's Cell, to visit him with greater Ease in the Day time, and in silent Night, to practise her Master's Spiritual Lessons.

The implacable Enemy of Mankind, suspecting that such high Beginnings of Persection in tender Years, might prove a powerful Invitation to other Noble Virgins, of despising themselves and the World,

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employ'd one of his incarnate Emissaries, to defeat the Delign of the Holy Ghost. What Hell cannot effect, by its own immediate Suggestions, it too frequently brings about, by the infinuating Arguments of Lewd Mortals. Wherefore, fuch as induce others to forfeit Divine Grace by Mortal Sin, are detestable Instruments ofrebellious Lucifer. As the Devil put into the Heart of Judas Iscariot to betray the Son of God *, fo he cast an impure Flame into the Heart of Cradocus, King Alen's Son, to commit a facrilegious Rape upon Christ's Lovely Spouse. He was fortishly enamor'd with the Charms of her Person, not casting an eye on the

John, xiii. 2.

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the Beauty of her Vertues; fo waited for an Opportunity, to gratify his Brutish Passion, which thus happen'd. One Sunday, Saint Wenefride's Parents being gone to Church before her, and the for a thort space detain'd at home on a Charitable Account, foon to follow after; the Prince having intelligence, enter'd the House, under pretence of Bufiness with the Lord Thewith. At first, the Holy Maid, not at all fuspecting his Infincerity, or Defign, receiv'd him very courteoully, with an humble Apology of her Unworthiness, to entertain one of his Royal Birth: But if you please (faid she) to repose your self in a more convenient Room, till Divine Service

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Service is ended, my Father will be at liberty to ferve you. To this candid and obliging Anfwer of the bashful Virgin, Cradocus, now more than ever inflamed with finful Defires, reply'd in the greatest Disorder, That nothing cou'd be more agreeable than to stay in her Company, fince it was then folely in her power to make him happy. If the com-ply'd with the ardent Defires of a paffionate Lover, the might expect all the Happinels his Power and Quality was capable of bestowing upon her.

Altho the Virgin blush'd and trembled at the Immodesty of this wicked Proposal, yet being perfectly present to her felf, in the dangerous Ocher

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casion, and fortify'd with Divine Grace and Light from Heaven, she answer'd; That there was not the leaft doubt to be made of enjoying Honours, Wealth, and Worldly Happiness, by being espous'd to so Noble a Prince; that she was in great Confusion, to be fo fuddenly furprised, in such mean Attire, not becoming his Presence: Wherefore, permit me (said she) to enter my Chamber, adjoining to this, to better my Dress. Cradocus in the heat of his Passion, unwillingly gave ear to the Virgin's Petition, yet could not refuse a Request accompany'd with fo much Modesty, and seeming Deserence to his Quality. She no fooner got clear of so impudent a Gueft,

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Guest, but slipping out privately by another Door, she immediately ran towards the Church, fure of meeting with Protection there from fo Villainous an Attempt. Mean time, the Prince impatient of fo long a delay, and not without some Suspicion of what had happened, rush'd into the Room, to which she retir'd; not finding her there, he purfued her so eagerly, that he overtook her on the descent of the Hill before she cou'd gain the Church. There with a drawn Sword in his Hand, and with Fury in his Face, he threatens to separate her Head from her Body, unless the quickly confented to his Will.

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Here methinks appear'd a lively Representation of the Anguish and Perplexities on every side, of Chait Susanna, whose Honour and Conscience was attempted by the two Lascivious Judges. If she confented, 'twas Death to her, and if she did not, she would not escape their Hands *. The No-ble Israelite, came to this final Resolution, 'Tis better for me, without the Act, to fall into your Hands, than to Sin in the fight of our Lord. Oh! That Chrifians, had fuch a Horrour, and Detestation of Mortal Sin, to look upon it, as more Hideous and Frightful than a violent Death. St. Wenefride was of that fettled Opinion, The

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^{*} Dan. xiji. 22.

Saint Wenefride. 27 fhe had Two forts of Deaths, waiting for an Answer, a feparation of the Soul from the Body, or a Separation of the Soul from God, she did not ballance upon the Matter, but Undauntedly, and Heroically reply'd; How, by her Parents Approbation, she was Holily Espous'd to the Son of God, who infinitely exceeds all Power and Beauty upon Earth, that she would be Faithful, and Constant in her pure Affections, and rather lose her Life, than to admit any Corrival. Neither shall your Menaces, and Terrours, (faid she) draw me from the Sweetness of His Love, nor so overawe me, as to make me recede in the least, from Ex-

ecuting what I have promis'd.

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As it happens fometimes, that despis'd carnal Love, turns into Rage, fo it fared with Barbarous Cradocus, who feeing himself scorn'd (as he thought) gave fuch a deadly Blow to the Virgin's Neck, that the first Stroke sever'd the Head from the Body: Which falling upon the descent of the Hill rowl'd down to the Church, where the Congregation was Kneeling before the Altar. As they were terrify'd, with the Bloody Object of her Head, so they were aftonish'd, to behold a clear and rapid Spring, gushing out of that Spot of Ground, her Head had first fallen upon, which to this very Day, is Visited from all Parts, by Dewout Pilgrims. The Place of her

her Martyrdom, had before her Death, the Name of the Dry Valley, or Barren Bottom, which was changed into the Title of Finhon, which in Old Welsh, signifies, a Fountain, or Well. 'Twas also observ'd, that the Stones of the Well, were Tinctur'd with Drops, as it were of Blood, to perpetuate the Memory of what she had shed for the Love of Christ, and in Process of Time, 'twas taken Notice of, that the Moss growing round the Well, had a very fragrant Smell, as an Emblem of the Odour of her Angelical Vertues.

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To close the last Act, of this Inhumane Tragedy, and to relate the dreadful Stroke of Divine Justice, on the Cruel

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Tyrant, we are to premise with Brevity; that the just Grief of the Holy Virgin's Parents, is not to be express'd, seeing their Dear Child, fo Villainoully Butcher'd, almost before their Eyes. St. Beuno's Vertue was also put to the Test, to bear with true Resignation the Loss of fo Devout a Creature. Tears came trickling down his Cheeks, at the Sight of the horrid Murther. The Afflicted People with united Voices, call'd upon Heaven for speedy Execution against him, who had committed that heinous Outrage. Indignation accompanied Compassion, when they beheld the unrelenting Affaffin, wiping his Bloody Sword upon the Grass, and glorying

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glorying in the detestable Fact, without any Fear of God, or Man. Saint Beuno was preparing to offer the Unbloody Sacrifice of our Redemption; but being inspir'd by Him, Who declar'd, Revenge to Me, and I will repay it *; he left the Altar, and taking the B. Martyr's Head into his trembling Hands, he mounted the Ascent towards Cradocus. He fear'd not fuch a Blow as was given to the tender Virgin; on the fame account for the Love of Christ, he would have bid it welcome. Faithful Servants of God dread nothing, Sin only excepted. Being come up to him, he faid: Thou wicked Man! Who without any regard to

C 4 Innocence,

* Deut. xxxii. 35.

Innocence, or Beauty, has massacred a Princely Virgin, no less nobly born than thy felf. Nor dost thou repent, or seem sorry, as thou oughtest to do, for this. horrid Sacrilege. I here beseech my Heavenly Lord, that for an Example to others, He will please to execute His Divine Judgment against thee; who has murthered His Spouse, troubled His People, violated His Sabbath, and besprinkled this Holy House with Blood, which I consecrated to His Service. As the Earth fwallow'd up rebellious and perverse Corab, so some affirm, that at St. Beuno's last Words, Cradocus not only dropp'd down dead; but also that the Earth open'd, to give passage to the luxurious

^{*} Num. xvi.

luxurious Body to sink towards his Monstrous Soul, or that the Master whom he had served, The Devil, carry'd it off; for it is certain, that the Carcass of the cruel Murtherer never afterwards appear?

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The Faithful glorify'd God in His Justice, but could not curb their Gries. Saint Beuno earnestly exhorted the Parents and People to turn from Lamentations, and to address the Creator of Souls, and Raiser up of Dead Bodies, that as He had commanded back Lazarus to Life, rotting in his Monument, so, to His greater Honor and Glory, and for the Comfort of the sorrowful Parents, who had so generously dedicated this Darling Child to

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His Service, He would graciously vouchfafe to restore her to Life. He then join'd the Sacred Head to the Pale Body, covering both with his Cloak, after which, he offer'd up the Holy Sacrifice of our Salvation.

After Mass was ended, he listing up his Hands to Heaven, made the following Prayer. O Lord Jesus Christ! For Whose sake, this Holy Virgin contemn'd the World, and languish'd after Thee; by the Tender Bowels of the Mercy, Love, and Bounty, be graciously pleas'd to grant us the Effect of our Vows and Prayers, bumbly offer'd unto Thee. We are fully persuaded, that this Godly Virgin, who lived holily, and dy'd for Thee with great Constancy, is non highly earlierd, and munts

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no more the Society of us Mortal and Miserable Creatures. Tet to. manifest Thy Omnipotence and Supreme Dominion, which Thou hast over Souls and Bodies, which are never dead to Thy Power of reuniting them; as also to multiply the Merits of that Soul, whose Body lies here befote us : We crave a Second Life for her; to the end, that after a long and plentiful Harvest, laden and enrich'd with new Merits, she may return unto Thee, her Eternal Spoule, and the Beloved of ber Heart; Who with the Father and the Holy Ghost, rulest on Earth, and reignest in Heaven, for ever and ever-The Pieus People, drown'd in Tears, having with Sighs and moving Sobbs, answer'd devoutly, Amen; the Virgin arose, 36

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rose, as newly awaked from Sleep. She wiped her Eyes and Face, to clear away that Glorious Dust, which had settled on her Lovely Head, when it tumbled towards her Dear Saint Beuno. The Decollation of Saint Wenefride is celebra-

ted on the 22d of June.

Contemplate here (Dear Reader) the Joy and Admiration, which then transported all present, at this wonderful Miracle. Tears burst out more plentifully, but flowing from a different Cause. They magnify'd and bless'd the Boundless Goodness of her Great God, every one resolving to rise with the Saint, to a Newness of reforming their past Lives. One Particular in this surprising

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fing Refuscitation is very remarkable, viz. When her Parents, and others, fix'd their Eyes upon her Neck, they obferv'd a Pure White Circle, no larger than a small Thread, quite round it, denoting the Place, where the Separation had been made; which always after remained. From this, the great Veneration of the People for her, changed her Name, which was Brewa, into that of Wenefride. Wen in the Old British Tongue signifies White, and other Letters were by an Alteration added to this Syllable, to render more agreeable the Sound of the New Name. In the many Apparitions after her Second Death, when the shewed here

felf

felf to her Devout Clients, they always took special Notice of the aforesaid White Circle, which intimated to them the indelible Mark of her Spouse's Affection, for suffering that Mortal Wound so coura-

geoully for His fake.

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Permit me here to break off for a while the Thread of this Discourse, by a short but necessary Digression; in order to obviate the Cavilsossome Modern Incredulous Criticks, who seem now adays to entertain such strange Notions of these Supernatural Works of Almighty God, that they believe nothing that suits not exactly with the fanciful Ideasos their own Brain. These Resiners will be upt, not only to carp at what is here related,

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lated concerning this Holy Virgin's Return to Life, but perhaps also turn to ridicule what follows hereafter, of her fending Presents to S. Benno by the Current of the Miraculous Fountain; and feveral other wonderful things, contain'd in the folowing Pages. As it would be highly criminal to precend tofathom the Wildom of God by our shallow Capacities, or to confine His Omnipotence to the bounded Limits of the greatest Power upon Earth; fo it would be Madness in us to believe every thing, without rational Grounds and fufficient Authority. But when we find fuch Inflances of the Infinite Power and Goodness of Almighty God, as we have here

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here in this History, recorded by Learned and Pious Witnesfes, and handed down to Posterity by an uninterrupted Tradition, for feveral Ages together, and never question'd till these our Days. It is the Duty of every Rational Man and Pious Christian, rather to acknowledge the Goodness of God, Who appeared Wonderful in these His Works, than difpute His Power by cavilling at Facts, only because they feem to shock his foolish Imagination. To condescend to the Weakness of future Ages, Divine Providence feems to have taken particular care we shou'd not want undoubted Examples of this Nature, to facilitate our Belief. We know the

Saint Wenefride. the * Prophet Elizeus call'd back to life the Son of the Sunamite. + Saint Peter rais'd Tabitha, and Saint Paul the Young Man that fell from the Window. Again, (a) When the Sons of the Prophets were cutting down Wood on the Banks of the River Jordan, the Head of One of the Axes fell into the Water. The H. Prophet Elizeus cutting a Piece of Wood, in Form of a Handle to it, cast it into the River. The Iron immediately, contrary to its Nature, came from the Bottom, and join'd the Wood. If some of our Modern Criticks, who pretend to more Wit than Religion, durst publish their profane Notions on

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^{* 4} Kings, iv. + Act. ix, so. (4) 4 Kings, vi-

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on this Occasion, as freely as they do in other miraculous Cafes not mention'd in Holy Writ, they would ask, By what " Sympathy " the Iron was moved from the " Bottom of the River, to feek " for, and by what Art it " found out the Piece of " Wood fwimming on the Sur-" face of the Waters? Whe-" ther the Recovery of the loft " Head of an Ax, was a Matter of fuch Importance, that " God should think fit to em-" ploy His Omnipotence, in " working fo great a Miracle " to find it?" But to filence all fuch profane Reflections in those who pretend to Christia. nity, Almighty God has been pleas'd, not only to work this, and the like Miracles, but prody again a (a) lot all BA that a vided Saint Wenefride: 43
vided they should be stamp'd
with Divine Truth, and deliver'd down to all Ages to
come, in the very Word of

God it felf.

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Is it harder to believe that a little light Bundle shou'd float upon the Sea, and arrive safe in a Creek, near unto which Saint Beuno then lived, without the least Damage, than that the Head of an Ax, a lumpish Piece of Iron, shou'd swim upon the Surface of the Waters of the River Jordan, and join a Piece of Wood thrown in after it, in Form of a Handle? Without doubt Both Facts are wonderful, Both Miracles.

I know there is a very wide, and as I may fay, an infinite Disparity between Miraeles re-

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gifter'd in Holy Scripture, and those recommended to Posterity by Learned and Unquestionable Authors. But when Facts are fo fully attested by a Cloud of Witnesses, and delivered down to us by the univerfal Belief of all Ages, as in the Cafe before us, of our Saint's being rais'd to life by the Prayers of Saint Beuno, and of the Manner she fent Prefents to him afterwards; it wou'd be as unpardonable in a Rational Man to refuse his Affent, as to deny that there ever was such a Person in the World as Julim Cafar, or that whatever Josephus the Historian has left written of the Jewish Wars, was nothing but a meer Fable. Let then the Atheist rally, let the

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let he the Incredulous mutter; all Good Christians know, that the Son of God, Who neither can nor will deceive, has made this Infallible Promise to His Church, That He will be with her to the End of the World *, and that they who believe in Him, shall not only do the Works He did, but even Greater than those shall they do f. Can the Hand of God be shorten'd? Or, Can His Goodness receive any Diminution? No, no, Your Omnipotence, O Lord, is still the fame, and of Your Mercies there is no End.

Whatever this incredulous Age may think of this great Miracle of our Saint's Return to Life; it appear'd so evident

^{*} Mat. xxviii, 20. Joh. xiv, 12.

dounded so much to the Honour of God's Church, Saint Benno's Sanctity, and the power he had with his Creator, that many Pagan People, remaining in those Parts, came to hear the Holy Man's Instructions in the Catholick Faith, and to re-

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ceive Baptism.

S. Wenefride according to her former Practice, like Mary at the Feet of Christ, sat on a Low Seat before him. She was never satisfied with the Heavenly Manna, which fell from his Angelical Tongue. She counted as nothing what she had already done, or suffer'd, and restless to be more strictly united to her Beloved Sponse, she aspir'd to the Height of Perfection. Wherefore

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Wherefore the most humbly begg'd upon her Knees, to be folemly veil'd (according to the Custom of the Primitive Ages) that by entring into a Religious Course of Life, she might pur Hell to greater Confusion, which had fiercely attempted to dishonour God and her felf: But mostly, that she might pour forth her Soul in the Presence of her Eternal Spouse, with a flaming and difengaged Heart, entirely His, and fay; Behold I have left all things, and have follow'd Thee *.

St. Beuno with Tears of Joy, comply'd with this Religious Request, and perform'd the Ceremony in a numerous Affembly. He knew to what a

Degree

^{*} St. Mat. xix. 27.

Degree of Sanctity the Spirit of God would raise her, for His own Glory, and the Improvement of others; therefore he spent whole Days in cultivating her Soul, in what regarded a Religious State. She, as an apt Scholar, took in so fast the frequent Lessons, and put them in practice fo punctually, that it struck her Master into Admiration. He finding her fo far advanc'd in an interior Life, that the was even able to direct and govern others in the Way to Perfection; one Day he call'd for her Parents, and after the following Manner deliver'd unto them his Sentiments and Resolutions.

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As you (faid he) have most liberally bestow'd a Church and House for the Service of God, and for the Help and Benefit of the Faithful, so His Divine Majesty, has more than sufficiently requited your Charity, by conferring on you Spiritual Favours, but more especially on your Child, whom for the the time to come, you may follow as a safe Guide, in our Bleffed Redeemer's Service. I am call'd on by Heaven, to another Place; and I leave you to the Grace and Goodness of God, and to the rare Example of your Daughter. Then turning to Saint Wenefride, he said, Our Lord, Dear Child, has appointed you to succeed in my Labours. March on in the Way of Vertue, as I have taught you, and guide others others on the Road to Eternal Life. Gather in this very Place, for your Heavenly Spouse, many Pure and Devout Virgins; but know withal, that here you shall not end your Days; for after the Term of Seven Years, spent by you in Prayer and Austerities, for your own Merits, and Ediscation of others, our Gracious Lord will summon you to another Place, that Strangers may be instructed by you, and come to the true Knowledge and Service of Him, for Whose sake you fell a Victim of Purity.

When the Ancients of Ephefus had heard Saint Paul declare unto them, that they should see no more bus Face, * they fell upon his Neck, and there was great Weeping. In like man-

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^{*} Act. XX. 25.

ner, when Saint Wenefride was acquainted by her admir'd Master, that she should not see him any more in this World, a lawful Grief feem'd to overwhelm her. To comfort her in fuch deep Affliction, Saint Beuno took her by the Hand, and led her to the Chrystalline Fountain, the Place of her Martyrdom; where they fitting together on a Stone, bearing to this Day, the Name of Saint Beuno's Stone, and which lieth now in the Outward Well; You fee (faid he) the Monument here of your Sufferings. Behold also the Stones, as tinetur'd with your Blood, which was shed for the Glory of your Heavenly Spouse. Be you therefore attentive, and mindful of what

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what I do foretel you, concerning Three Special Favours, whereby your Glorious Spouse Jesus Christ will hereafter honour your self, and by your Prayers, benefit others. The First is, That these Bloody Spots shall never be wash'd off from the faid Stones, but ever remain, as triumphant Signs of your Blood, spilt in defence of your Chastity. The Second is, That any Person who shall devoutly ask Temporal Bleffings, or Freedom from Spiritual or Corporal Distresses, to be obtain'd by your Merits and Intercession, the same shall compass his Request, if it be to the Honour and Glory of God, by paying their Devotions three times at this Well. If what he petitions for be not for

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for the Advantage of his Soul, and therefore is not granted; at his Death by your Prayers he shall reap more ample Fruit, and in the Next World Everlasting Blessings. The Third, That after my Departure into a more remote Part of this Island, God will give me a Cell near unto the Sea Shore; fo that whenever you fend any Letters or Tokens to me, as I intreat you to do at least once every Year, only cast them into the Stream of this Fountain, and they will come fafe unto me. Which Wonders will be gloriously divulged of you, to the End of the World.

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not for He then conducted her back to the Church; where he added: Behold this Church, and

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Buildings round it, which have been rais'd by the Munificence of your Parents; these I leave unto you to be converted into a Monastery of Chaste and Holy Virgins, who moved by your Pious Instru-Etions and Exemplar Life, may put in practice those Divine Lessons, which I have often deliver'd unto you; that is, The Contempt of the World, and an entire Abnegation of themselves; which are the Foundation of Religious Perfection. Strive therefore, Dear Child, in all things to exhibit your self as a lively Pattern of Vertue. As to my poor self, I will go whither the Spirit of God Shall direct me, and shall ever retain in my Heart and Soul, a most Fatherly and Loving Memory of YOU. To

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To experience the racking effects of a rational Sorrow, is nothing derogatory to folid Vertue. The Holy of Holies not only groan'd, but wept at the Tomb of Lazarus *, and he shed Tears upon Jerusalem t, for the future Calamities of that obstinate City, which would not know the time of its Visitation. The Royal Prophet, a Man according to God's own Heart, upon taking his last farewel of his beloved fonathas, they wept together, but David more (a). It must not then feem strange, that the tender Heart of this doleful Virgin, was ready to split afunder with Grief, at the last

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^{*} Sr. John xi. 35. + Sr. Luke xix. 41.

Adieu, in this World. The more he attempted to sweeten this bitter Separation, his charming Words caused her fwelling Sorrow to float higher; infomuch, that when she faw him, with his Staff in his Hand, ready to depart, she rated the approaching Loss, as the heaviest Cross upon Earth, and could not forbear expreffing thus her felf unto him; Now Holy Father, I am to be left alone, as a Poor Orphan Child without a Nurse, or as a Silly Sheep, amongst ravenous Wolves, without a Pastor to defend me. I was always safe with you, always joyful in your Presence, always in-Arutted by your Exhortations, and edify'd by your Example. These Words, attended with flow-

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ing Tears, so much oppress'd Saint Beuno's Heart, that not being able to utter any Anfwer, he bless'd her with his Hand, and hasten'd his pace

in the Beginning of his Journey.

Nothing now could comfort her, save only the fresh Remembrance of all his Pious Instructions, and an earnest Defire of executing obediently his Commands. Accordingly, in a short time she associated to her felf many Noble and Devout Virgins, who observ'd fuch Rules as she establish'd for them. She order'd nothing but what first she practis'd her felf; and Miracles were not wanting to increase her Authority and the Opinion of her Sanctity. Their Love

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58 and Respect towards her, caufed each of them to contend who should be most forward in the Imitation of her rare Perfections. They nauseated fordid Pleasures, they undervalued Wealth and Honours, and they feem'd to be Inhabitants of a Terrestrial Paradile, in loving and ferving their Heavenly Spouse, the Son of She govern'd her Subjects with endearing Commands, fo that they obey'd with equal Merit and Con-tent. She eas'd them in their Difficulties and Temptations, infomuch that they observing her Rigid Mortification, her Angelical Purity, and knowing the Strict Union she had with God in Prayer, whatever the

Saint Wenefride. 59 fhe declar'd unto them, was receiv'd as Oracles from Heaven.

The spreading Fame of St. Wenefride was wonderfully dilated by miraculous Cures of Difeas'd Perfons. They were frequent and apparent, and divulg'd thro' other Parts of Wales. Many flock'd from distant Places to hear her difcourse and to receive Instructions, whom the fent away with flaming Hearts, and ardent Defires to be faithful and fervent in the Service of their God. They regretted a Return to their respective Habitations: And as the Queen of Saba flood aftonish'd at Solomon's fingular Wildom, fo thefe admiring Strangers magnify'd the constant

constant Happiness of the Virgins she govern'd, and blessed those who always stood before her *. they having such a secure Mistress, and so tender a Mother.

Gratitude for receiv'd Favours is not only a Moral Vertue, but the Eternal Employ of Cherubins and Seraphims, who are now adoring, and offering never ending Thanks to the Infinite Goodness of their Omnipotent Creator, Who commanded them out of the Chaos of nothing. Saint Wenefride had a most grateful Soul; she honour'd Saint Beuno as an Eminent Servant of God; she loved him as a Father; she respected him as a Master; and edib vilagen erogaan & goould

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^{* 3} Reg X. 8.

could never fufficiently acknowledge her Duty to her greatest Benefactor, after Him Who made her. Saint Beuno deliver'd to her the First Rudiments of Perfection; he incited her to embrace a Religious State; he obtain'd for her by his Prayers a Second Life, and polish'd her Interior, that she was amiable in the Sight of God and Men. To make some fmall return, she fent him every Year a Token, after the manner he had prescrib'd. In the Beginning of May, almost a Year after his Departure, with the help of her Religious Sisters, she finish'd a curious Embroider'd Vestment; and wrapping the same in a Woollen Cloth, she went down with.

with her Religious and others, to the Well Side, and cafting the Bundle into the Water she said; Holy Father, according to your Command and my Promise, I fend unto you this small Token of my Love. To the great Astonishment of numerous Beholders, it passed down the Stream into the River, then into the Sea, and it landed near the Monastery where Saint Beuno then dwelt, many Miles distant from the Holy Fountain.

The Holy Man was then walking on the Sea Shore, and wonder'd what that Bundle should be; but opening it, he remembred the charge he had given to Saint Wenefride, and that as he had foretold, it came miraculously to him, without

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the least Sign of Wet or Moisture. This Vestment he preserv'd with great Care in the Church, for the Celebration of Holy Mass. He likewise receiv'd fresher Lights of her present and future Sanctity; how much Almighty God would be honoured by her, not only at Finhon, but in other Places whither Divine Providence should direct her to go. The Virgin never intermitted to fend him a Yearly Present, till his most happy Death was reveal'd unto her, and the Glorious Reward he crown'd with in Heaven.

This last Passage may appear to Incredulous Drolls the most surprising of all others in the History of Saint Wenefride's

Life.

Life. Therefore Divine Providence thought fit to authenticate the Memory of it to this very Day, and after this manner. In Carnarvonsbire, Eight Miles distant from the Town of Carnarvon, there is a Little Creek where the Sea runs up, call'd in Welsh, Porthy Casseg (corruptedly, as I could instance in other Appellations) for Porth Cassul, or the Port of the Vestment. Here the First Present of our Saint miraculously landed; and the Place retains the Name to this Day. Near unto this Inlet there stands a Large Parish Church call'd Clynnog, in which St. Beuno was buried, his last founded Monastery being there. His Tomb is yet extant, and is had in great veneration

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veneration by the Inhabitants. The History of St. Wenefride's Life was curiously represented in the Glass Windows of Clynnog Church; but has been fo defaced, that little now appears. What can be more persuasive to obtain Credit to this Miracle, than fo Ancient and fo Certain a Tradition, even to those who use their utmost efforts to destroy the Memory of Miracles. The Port of the Vestment folves the Objection from the Year 660 to this of 1712. As Apostolical Tradition is the Unwritten Word of God, and by it we receive the H. Scriptures, and the Sacred Interpretation and True Sense of them, as what regards Infant Baptifm, &c. let

it be lawful for me to fay, that as to Humane Faith, uninterrupted Tradition from Father to Son for so many Centuries, is a clearer Attestation of Fatt, than if it had been recorded

in Written History.

After Saint Beuno's Decease, Saint Wenefride began to feel in her Soul clear Illustrations and strong Impulses for removing from the Monastery where the was. She had the comfort to fee her Religious fo well grounded in Perfection, that her Presence was not necessary. Wherefore in the End of the Seventh Year of her Government (as the Saint had foretold her) she took leave of her Spiritual Children and of her Loving Parents. 'Tis easily

ly imagin'd that as the Virgin Martyr was under a severe trial at the Departure of Saint Benno, whom she call'd her Father; in like manner these Noble Religious Virgins had heavy hearts and flowing eyes, when they understood that their dearest Mother was fully resolv'd to leave them. To compose and quiet them she declar'd that it was the Will of God, and as they had submitted unto her, they ought to shew undisturb'd obedience to their Heavenly Spouse: That all things ought to be welcome, coming from His Fatherly Hand, and appointed them by Infinite Wisdom. So, having compleated necessary Orders, the embraced each of the Sifters,

sters, and chose One of them for a Companion in her Journey. Before her Departure the went down to visit the Place of her Martyrdom; where falling upon her knees in fervent Prayer, the humbly befought the Creator of Heaven and Earth to direct her in this New Pilgrimage, and likewise to encrease His Bleffings on such, who in a devout manner should visit that Well, where for His Honour she had suffer'd the Loss of her Life. The many Miracles in subsequent Ages, gave clear testimony that her Charitable Petition had the gracious affent of Him Who is the Bestower of all Good Gifts.

Saint Wenefride having recommended to God her Mona-

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stery of Finhon, her Parents, and her Friends, Divine Providence directed her to the Cell of Blessed Deifer, Eight Miles distant from the Holy Well, This Recluse was much in God's favour; and Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury, recounts of him feveral evident Miracles, which for brevity are here omitted, because my sole Intention is to fet forth the Merits of our Glorious Patroness of Wales. The Holy Man told her that God had not made any thing known unto him as to her Journey: But have patience (said he) this Night, and I will inquire after His Blessed Pleasure. Saint Deifer spending the Night in Prayer, according to his custom, heard a Voice

Voice towards Morning, which said; Tell my dear Virgin Daughter Wenefride, that Ibe repair forthwith to the Village Henthlant, where the Venerable Saturnus will fully instruct her as to the Place of her Abode during Life. Deifer acquainted her with his Commission, and likewise asfur'd her, that this Holy Neighbour (fo he call'd him) would be enabled from Heaven not only to fatisfy her where to fix, but likewise he would inform her of other things relaring to her felf. After that, he directed her in the Way to St. Saturnus.

It pleas'd Almighty God to honour the Virgin's Progress by revealing the same to several Saints, and the Occasion of

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Saint Wenefride. 71 her Journey. Amongst the rest was Saint Saturnus, who gave her a charitable reception at Henthlant. Great part of that Night they fpent together in Prayer and Holy Conferences; and to her great Confolation he entertain'd her with many Spiritual Lectures. He acquainted her in the Morning that there was a Place not far off, call'd Witheriac (now vulgarly Guitherin) which was enrich'd with precious Reliques of many Glorious Saints, who had liv'd and dy'd there; and on this account it washighly reverenced by Devout People. This Place (faid he) is appointed you by Divine Providence for your Temporal sojourning upon Earth: You'll find there a Holy Abbot.

Abbot, by Name Elerius, who is of so great Mortification, and of So great Union with God in Prayer, that he's entirely dead to the World. I am order'd to send you to this Man, and farther to let you know, that you'll experience under his Conduct a Calestial Tranquility of Mind. You'll likewise find there a Monastery of chaste Virgins, mho have been train'd up from their very Infancy in solid Vertue. You are destin'd by Heaven to improve them more in Perfection by your Example and Infructions. In process of time these Religious will submit themselves unto you, as to a Mother and Abbess, who is sent providentially unto them by their Heavenly Spouse.

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Saint Wenefride was tranfported with Joy, hearing this agreeable Relation of her Happiness so near at hand. She most humbly begged his Bleffing, and Directions how to finish her Journey. The Holy Man, out of Respect and Reverence, accompany'd her himself part of the Way. At parting he gave her his bleffing, and order'd his Deacon to conduct her to Saint Elerius. 'Twas no small Comfort to her that the was travelling towards a Monastery of pure Virgins, and there to enjoy their Angelical Converfations on

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Guitherin is now a Village, whatever it was in former times, in Denbighshire, near the

the River Cluide, which separates this County from that of of Flint. Saint Elerius had here his Monastery in a Vale call'd Vallis Clutina, where several Religious Persons of Both Sexes embraced his Institute, and sollow'd his Exam-

ple.

The Holy Abbot had a Revelation of her Coming, and of her distinguishing Merits; therefore to honour her, he met her at some distance, and led her to the Church. After they had prayed a while together, he took her aside from the Deacon and her Companion, telling her, that he was no Stranger to that Heroical Act, of suffering a violent death to preserve her Virginity.

nity; that the Miraculous Fountain was an evident Testimony of it; and that he would cheerfully affift her in the Designs of His Divine Majesty, intended by this her Journey. The Virgin reply'd, That as to her self, she had only this to offer; That as she had been guided by God's Holy Spirit to find him out, so in the future Course of her Life, she would be an obedient Child, in hearing and observing his Directions.

The Holy Abbot was extremely edify'd at this humbleand modest Answer. He told her, That if she pleas'd, they would fpend that Night in Prayer, for greater security in this important Affair. This they did; and he having re-

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ceiv'd clearer Lights from Heaven, was replenish'd with incredible Joy, and told her in the Morning, that Almighty God would not be wanting to increase His Fatherly Love towards her. Without saying more, he led her out of the Church to the Monastery which was under his Government, and he spoke thus to the Religious Virgins.

Rejoice, Dear Children of God, for that it bath pleas'd your Heavenly Spouse to send a New Star of wonderful Brightness to shine amongst you. He has provided you such a Companion as will enrich your Souls with the Treasure of Religious Perfection, by the Pattern she'll set before you. This is the Renowned Virgin Wenefride,

nefride, who as you have heard, suffer'd a Glorious Death, in defence of her Chastity. This is she whose Triumphs are recounted in Churches, and whose Trophies illustrate the Province where she lived. Rejoice therefore, because she is come to remain and end her Days among st you. Happy is her Arrival! Preserve carefully this inestimable Treasure. Mark and imitate the Example she'll shew you, and give attention to the Spiritual Documents sie'll deliver; because for this Christ has sent her. Having utter'd this Speech to the Religious in general, he address'd the Venerable Abbess Theonia with these few Words: To you, Dear Mother, after a more special manner, I recommend a respectful Entertainment

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of this Sacred Spouse of Christ, Who by directing her hither, has figurally regarded and regaled your Family. After this he withdrew, leaving Saint Wenefride amongst them, blushing, and as it were sinking under the Burthen of her own Praises.

Not only Abbess Theonia, who was a very Holy Woman, but Saint Elerius also, held frequently private conferences with Saint Wenefride; and discoursing of Heavenly Mysteries and Vertuous Practices, they discover'd her to be so clearly illuminated in the First, and so solidly grounded in the Second, that Both of them admir'd the rich Treasury of her Soul. When the Abbot return'd to his Monks, who liv'd

not far off in Austere Discipline, 'twas his Custom to magnify the Merits of this Stranger, and seem'd not able to express what was due unto her.

At length the Fame of her Sanctity was fo much divulged, that numerous Crowds of all Callings flock'd to Guitherin, to behold a Noble Courageous Creature, who to fecure her Virginity had fuffer'd the Lofs of her Head, and who after Death, to the greater Glory of her Spouse, by a Holy Man's Prayer had return'd to, Life. They importun'd her to shew the Pure White Circle round her Neck, which she industriously declin'd, till at the request of her Sisters she yielded to their Pious Desire, left fhe E 4

eril.

she should seem to affect Humility. The Glorious Scar forced Tears of Compunction from their Eyes, by reflecting how Heroically and with what Fortitude she received the Mortal Wound from the Sword of cruel Cradocue, rather than once to offend her God, and how often they had shew'd their Weakness, in complying with the First Suggestions of the Infernal Enemy, and shameful Proposals of a wicked Companion.

Saint Elerius going one Day to the Monastery to visit the Living Martyr, and to confer with her in Spiritual Matters, they enter'd occasionally on the Subject of the Happiness of dying well. He told her, That he of-

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ten took complacency in the Thoughts of having her near him when he lay on his Death Bed, and that after his Departure her Prayers would afford him Relief for the Repose of his Soul. No Father (faid she Prophetically) Christ hath appointed otherwise. You shall live to bury our Dear Mother Theonia, and a few Tears after to bury me: Then some time being expir'd, your self shall pass from this transitory World, and go to Him, of Whose Kingdom there is no End. All this came to pass as the Saint foretold.

Soon after this Prediction Theonia was visited with her final Sickness; and finding her-felf near her End, she receiv'd from Elerius's hands the Blessed.

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Sucrament, as her Viaticum to conduct her fafely towards Heaven. The Religious were on their Knees round her Bed, lamenting bitterly the foreseen Lofs, whom the comforted after this manner: Children! Tears are not to flow for Friends or for our selves, unless some Evil bath happen'd or Misfortune. Our present Case has no such countenance: As to my felf, I am hastening to my Heavenly Spouse, (as I hope) Who calls me to Him. As to you; B. Wenefride, a more Holy Mother, will succeed me, who by Words and Works will improve you in Perfection. Follow her steps, and you will not wander nor go estray. Then being spent, she breath'd out her pure and precious Soul. Her Obsequies being

ing folemnly and christianly perform'd by St. Elerius, he appointed Saint Wenefride Abbefs, to govern the Monastery. Her profound Humility diffuaded her from undertaking the Charge, but the Obedience she had promis'd the Holy Abbot, and the repeated Petitions of the Sifters, notwithstanding Natural Reluctancy, wrought her at last into compliance.

The nice Art of governing many, whose Geniuses and Constitutions are as differing as the Features of their Faces,. is attended with fuch vast Difficulties, that Solomon being favour'd and honour'd by the Almighty with that unlimitted Offer, Ask what thou wilt, that

I may give it thee *. The considering King petition'd for what was most necessary, to rule the numerous Ifraelites; he desir'd not Riches or Glory, but Wisdom, a docible Heart. Saint Wenefride was naturally Prudent, and her Spouse bestow'd upon her a more than ordinary Talent of Governing; fo that wish'd for Success anfwer'd Expectation. He bless'd that Head with supernatural Wisdom, which had been sacrificed to his Honour. made use of the same Maxims and Methods at Guitherin, as before the had done at Finhon. Her Commands were intimated with fuch Affability and Difcretion, that they appeared

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* 3 Reg. iii. 5.

to her Subjects fo many Intreaties. She went constantly before the rest in the most painful Duties of the Monastery; and altho' the Dignity of her Office requir'd due Distance, she not only convers'd with her Sisters as with Equals, but also look'd upon herself as the least deferving in the whole Community. She had the true Spirit of Poverty, and was fo much averse to Superfluities that she would scarceadmit of Necessaries. She was most rigid in Abstinence, and Patience had taken fuch absolute possession of her Heart, that not the least Entrance was allow'd to Anger and other inordinate Passions. Her Prayer was continual, when not interrupted

necessary Sleep. She was frequently favour'd with Raptures and Extasses. She never dropp'd any Word tending to her own Commendation, and was sensibly afflicted when others mention'd any thing in her Praise.

The Blessed Martyr inculcated daily to her Sisters to have always before their eyes the Grand Example of their Dear Redeemer, and to copy out such Vertues as He exercis'd, to instruct as well as to save them: That they ought to study a pure Intention in all their Actions, to serve God for His own sake. She earnestly recommended Fortitude and Perseverance, as strong Armor

to overcome all forts of Temptations. That they ought not to be difmay'd in these Spiritual Conflicts, for by the Conquest they would obtain the Crown. Prayer (she faid) when well perform'd, did dilate their Souls, and prepar'd an Entrance to Divine Grace, which enabled them to undertake Noble Actions for their God. 'Tis- needless to mention her Angelical Purity; the flowing Fountain feems to denote that she would have parted with Streams of Blood, rather than to have confented to One fingle Thought to the prejudice of her confecrated Virginity.

'Twas observ'd that when the exhorted her Religious, a

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Depth of Heavenly Wisdom appear'd in her Words, which inflam'd her Hearers with the Love of Jesus. She was fa-vour'd with a special Gift of discovering Temptations, and of applying proper Remedies to defeat the Enemy. Not only the Laity, but even Religious Men and Prelates, found great advantage by conferring with her. Many reforted to Guitherin from all Parts of the Province: What is yet more, notorious Thieves and inveterate Malefactors were reclaimed from their Evil Courses by her powerful Advice and irrefiftable Remonstrances.

Almighty GOD was pleas'd to declare by Signs and Miracles, how much Saint Wene-

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fride was in His divine favour. Scarce any Day passed, wherein by fudden Cures of desperate Distempers, she did not comfort drooping and desponding Patients. Her Monastery resembled a Common Refuge of the Diftress'd, and she was like a Tender Mother to the Unfortunate. Her Heroical Vertues were the Universal Subject of Discourse in Private Families, and the Fame of her Miracles was heard from the Pulpits in Churches. St. Elerius, who was best acquainted with her Merits, declar'd openly, That Providence had directed her to Guitherin, to honour and benefit them all: But from Humane Applause, which was abhorr'd by her to the the last degree, she was invited by a Revelation, to the Im-

mortal Glory of Angels.

The Saint being thus forewarn'd of her long wish'd for Departure, the welcome News, for whole Days and Nights, threw her into Extasies of Joy. She had made it her study to forget, as much as possible, what she had done or fuffer'd for her Dear Lord; and therefore, as one who is to undertake a long Journey, she made necessary provisions, as if nothing had been perform'd during the Course of her Holy Life. She redoubled her Fasts and other Austerities; she fatigued herfelf in the painful Exercises of continual Charity towards her Sifters and others. Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding her Angelical Interior, and the uninterrupted Union with her Divine Spouse, she vilify'd herfelf, as one not worthy of His Prefence. That she might not furprise the Community, by her leaving them in a short Sickness, she imparted first to Saint Elerius the Summons the had receiv'd from her Redeemer, and the fame afterwards to her dear Sifters, whose Sorrow was little inferior to those Transports of Jubilee she was absorp'd in, by the certain Assurance of pasfing speedily to her Lord and Master. They wept, they mourned, but she thus comforted them.

Weep not, Dear Children, but conform your Wills to your Creator's Pleasure. Doubt not but that in Heaven (whither thro' the Mercies of God I am going) I shall be more serviceable to you by my Prayers, than here on Earth by my Presence. For that Land of Promise is not a Place of Ignorance but of clear Knowledge, where the Bleffed understand the Wants of their Friends on Earth; and they being united to the Fountain Head of Infinite Charity, they are powerful and ready to procure speedy Helps to Succour them. This I promise to do for you, My dear Children, after that Christ Chall have taken me into His Kingdom. You must not be contristated like those who have no hope. To wicked Worldlings, who by their

their sinful Lives dread the Sight of a Terrible Judge, Death appears like a cruel Executioner, to drag them to a formidable Tribunal; but to Innocent and Holy Souls Death is entertain'd as a welcome Guest; he finds them ready to embrace him with Joy: They are like to Men expecting their Lord, when he returns from the Marriage*, and are ready to go with him, as through God's Mercy, I hope that I am prepar'd at present for the Heavenly Journey, to enter into the Joys of my Lord.

Her concluding Sickness took its beginning from frequent and violent Convulsions, which she endur'd with unparalell'd Patience. The lively Hopes of seeing her Heavenly.

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^{*} St. Luke, xii. 36.

Spouse, sweeten'd all her acute Pains: Yet knowing that the crastry Tempter is more surious in the decisive Conslict, she earnestly and often besought our Lord, that He would not permit the Insernal Enemy to be frightful unto her in her Last Agony. She exhorted all who came to visit her, to make early preparations against that dreadful Hour, on which depended Eternal Happiness, or Never Ending Misery.

In the Beginning of November finding her Strength exhaufted, and that her Dissolution was near at hand, she call'd for the Saint her Confessor, and was by him fortify'd with the Holy Sacraments of the Church. Beholding the Reli-

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gious in tears upon their Knees, the faid; Dear Children, rather congratulate with me, than grieve so much at my approaching Happiness. I hope 'ere long to enjoy Him in Heaven, Whom I have ardently loved upon Earth. Preserve inviolably the Promise you have made Him: Undervalue the base and sordid Pleasures of this transitory World: Reflect that your Bedies, altho' beautiful and and in their prime, are no other than loathfome-Prifons, which detain your Immortal Souls in close Confinement. Take great heed not to defile them, and never forget this important Lesson, That the Heavenly Comfort and Joy, which pure Souls experience on their Death Bed, recompences abundantly all Worldly Riches, Plea-Sures, sures, and Honors, which they have despis'd and abandon'd for the Service and Love of Jesus Christ.

The Saint, as it were, knowing the very Minute of her Departure, took her Last Leave and Blessing of Holy Elerius, hoping that they wou'd meet soon in Heaven, without any Fear of a Future Separation. She humbly requested that her Body might be bury'd near unto Theonia's, her Holy Mother. Then in a pure Act of intense Love of God, on the Third of November, she breath'd out her thrice happy Soul into her Blessed Redeemer's hands.

Elerius observing that she had expir'd, as the Religious also did, who were kneeling near

near her Bed; the many deep Sighs publish'd their Loss. The Holy Abbot found himfelf oblig'd to suppress his own Grief, that he might more effectually comfort them, by declaring that she was only removed to Heaven before them, and that they ought to prepare to follow after her: That the was united gloriously to her God, and by her Prayers would powerfully affift them. Her Body was very little alter'd in the Comeliness of it, by her Death; and as she had defir'd, 'twas folemnly interr'd near Theonia's, and many other Saints bury'd before her in that Place: Amongst the rest were Cheb and Sennan, the one lying at her Head, and the other

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other by her Side. Both these were renown'd for Sanctity and Miracles, and had Churches rais'd to their Memories. Yet altho' these Two, and many other Saints Bodies, which had been committed to that Holy Ground, drew thither Devout People; yet the Place was mostly reverenced and honor'd for Saint Wenefride's Sepulcher, which was afterwards favour'd by a Train of evident Miracles. Not long after, Saint Elerius, by a happy Death, finish'd his Course, and went to receive the Eternal Reward of his Apostolical Labours. His Body was interr'd in a Church erected to his Name and Memory, where it pleas'd Almighty God to work

Saint Wenefride. 99 work Miraculous Cures, in te-

stimony of his Sanctity on Earth, and Power by his Pray-

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The Omnipotent, Who has affur'd Mortals by His Divine Promise, That those who glorify Him, He will glorify them *, most eminently fulfill'd the same in Saint Wenefride, both Living and Dead. She glorify'd her Creator in her tender Years, by confecrating unto Him her unspotted Virginity. She glorify'd Him, like Saint Agatha and Saint Agnes, with the cheerful Offering of her Head, to preserve untainted Fidelity to her Heavenly Spouse. She glorify'd Him, by withdrawing noble Virgins F 2 from

^{*} i Reg. ii. 30.

from the prevaricating World, and raising their Souls to the pure Love of God; instructing them in the true Spirit of Hu-mility and Mortification. In fine she glorify'd Him thro' the whole course-of her Life, in all points of Religious Perfection, not only relating to her Subjects, but even the Laity. On the other hand the Almighty has glorify'd her, down to the Present Age, from the Year Six Hundred and Sixty. According to Saint Beuno's Prediction, there has been no Cessation of Miracles; testifying her fignal Sanctity, and how dear her precions Soul is to her Maker. 'Tis true, this humble Virgin was accustom'd to blush and to shed tears, at the First

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First Sound of her Praises, and therefore desir'd and obtain'd that she might absent her self from Finhon, to live in obscurity (as the refolv'd) out of the frothy Noise of Acclamations, which she could not avoid at the Place of her Martyrdom. This was her Pious Contrivance, but the Design of Heaven was to glorify her at Gujtherin. As God commanded a Torrent to flow in that Dry Valley, where her Bloody Head touch'd first the Ground, foat her Sepulcher He did not reject or refuse any Petition, made by her devoted Suppliants.

The Historians of her Life; Saint Elerius and Salopiensis, concluded that it would be an

F 3 Undertaking

102 The Life of

Undertaking to swell Volumes, if they register'd all Wonders done at her Shrine and Fountain: They thought it sufficient to acquaint the Reader, that the Blind, Lopers, and other Difeas'd Perfons, were perfectly cured, by drinking the Water, or bathing themselves in the Holy Well. This became fo famous, that tender Mothers made no difficulty of casting their Sickly Children into the Stream; which was a speedy Cure. Such as liv'd at great distance, and were tormented with Agues or Hot Burning Fevers, caused the Water to be brought to them, and drank of it, as a certain Remedy to relieve them in their Maladies. Those

Saint Wenefride. 103 in very Remote Places, us'd to put One of the Little Bloody Stones which was taken out of the Well, into other Spring Water, and they were cured. 'Tis faid that the Virgin Martyr herself prescrib'd the First Use of this Last Remedy, who foon after her Second Death appearing to many, who in dangerous Diftempers devoutly call'd upon her, she directed them, for their fpeedy recovery, to apply the Water and Stones of the Well in the aforefaid manner. Such as had Swellings, or Old Sores, bathed the Part affected, and they

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At this wonderful Spring almost daily Miracles were wrought, according to a Peti-

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tion she made to God before she left Finhon; That He would vouchfafe to bless Corporally, and fanctify Spiritually, all those who in Future Ages, should devoutly visit her Fountain, and there acknowledge the many Benefits with which He had favour'd her. Frequent Miracles were likewise wrought at her Tomb. Multitudes of Diseas'd Persons became perfectly cured, by praying, and kiffing the Earth, where the Sacred Remainder of her was deposited.

The Holy Author of Saint Wenefride's Life and Death, was not fatisfy'd with a General Relation of Miraculous Cures: He descends to Particulars, that Unbelieving Posterity

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sterity might be induced to allow credit to what he had recorded as to daily Wonders. I touch two or three with Brevity. From the Beginning of the World it hath not been heard, that any Man opened the Eyes of one born blind, unless this Man were of God*. This declar'd the Omnipotence of the Long Expected Messias; and the like Favour foon after our Saint's Death, gave wing to the Fame of her Sanctity, and Power in Heaven, and spread the same thro' the Western Provinces of Britain. A poor Carpenter, dwelling not far from St. Wenefride's Well, had a Daughter born blind. She growing up, and groaning under that Temporal Misfortune,

^{*} St. John ix .- 32.

106 The Life of

Misfortune, hearing the Report of many Miraculous Cures wrought at that Fountain, she importun'd her Father daily, to be handed thither. This was granted; and being come to the Place, she bathed her Head in the Water, and was afterwards conducted to the Chappel, near unto the Well. She spent that whole Night in Prayer, beseeching God, thro' the Merits and Insercession of Saint Wenefride, who was Martyr'd for His love, to bestow upon her Corporal Sight, to the end she might ferve Him better, and be an Eye Witness of the Wonders wrought in that Place. Towards Morning fhe fell into a Slumber; and when she open'd

open'd her Eye Lids, she sound herself bless'd with perfect Sight. This being so notorious and publick, begat fresh Veneration to the Holy Well, and was divulged far and near, to His Honor, Who is

glorify'd in His Saints.

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The Saint's Privilege was not confin'd to her Well and Chappel; the adjacent Places were a fort of Sanctuary, under her Protection: Witness what happen'd to some Thieves, who stole a Cow, out of a Pasture near unto St. Wenefride's Chappel. The Robbers forc'd her over Rocky Ways, that they might not be traced; but it happen'd otherwise: For the Cow six'd not one Step, without leaving a deep Impression.

Impression in the Stones, as if she had been passing thro' fost Clay. The Footsteps also of the Thieves fo vifibly appear'd, that the Owner next Morning missing his Beast, he and his Neighbours follow'd after by the Miraculous Track. The Robbers perceiving them near at hand, made the best of their way to escape, and left the Booty to whom it belonged. They afterwards observ'd at leifure, how the Con had left the clear Prints of her Feet as she was carry'd off, but not the least Impression after she was retriev'd and return'd homewards. Great Crowds of People flock'd to behold the faid Prints in the Stones, and publish'd the Miracle.

racle. The Thieves themfelves, apprehending left fome fevere Judgment should befal them, to terrify others, came penitently to the Martyr's Altar: They confess'd their Sin, and warn'd all not to commit

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Behold a following Example yet more terrifying. A Mefsenger being dispatch'd by a Chief Lord of that Country, to give his Neighbors timely notice of some approaching Danger from the Bordering Saxons (who continually carry'd on War against them) was way-laid by Thieves, and pursued to Saint Wenefride's Church, whither he fled, as to. a fafe Sanctuary. The Express fasten'd

fasten'd his Horse near unto the Door, which they took away, not prefuming to purfue him to the Altar, where he stood for refuge. After their Departure the Messenger came forth, and finding that the Horse was carry'd off, he return'd into the Church, and prostrate, made a pious complaint before the Saints Altar; that he indeed had fustain'd a confiderable Loss, but 'twas fhe who was highly injur'd: That the Authors of the Crime deserv'd Exemplar Punishment, to the end others might be deterr'd from violating the Safety of her Sanctuary, and the Reverence due unto it. His Remonstrance was accepted of by Divine Justice; for the

the Thief who had unty'd the Horse, and had him in actual Possession, was suddenly seized all over his Body with such Extremity of Pains that he often call'd on Death, to deliver him from the Torture. After a few Days, his Right Arm (which was the Inftrument of his Sin) began to fwell, then to putrify, and tot in a loathforn manner. This Tribulation gave Understanding to him, who had neglected Confcience in time of Health. Wherefore, he came to her Church, and begged with many Tears, the Saint's pardon for his Infolence, and the wrong he had done her. He became a true Penitent, and this Humiliation fo much deferv'd

deserv'd her Favour, that by degrees he was cured of his painful Ulcer. He prais'd God for His Mercy, and Saint Wenefride for her Compassion, preaching to others not to offend against the Sanctity of the Place, nor to give disturbance to the Saint's Clients, who in Distresses run unto her for Succor.

Take another Instance, in a Passage which may seem of less moment. A Labourer presum'd to cut off for his own use, a Bough from an Old Oak growing near unto Guitherin Church-door, which afforded a convenient Shade to Devout Pilgrims, when the Concourse was so great, that they were forced to remain without, and

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to pray under it. No fooner had he struck his Hatchet into the Bough, than 'twas immoveably fix'd there; and as Jeroboam's Hand wither'd, which he had stretch'd forth, to order the Apprehension of the Man of God, that he was not able to draw it back *; fo this poor Man's Hand and Arm cleav'd fo fast to the Handle of the Ax, that with all his Strength he was not able to separate them. He attempted often in vain to let go his hold, and finding himself in that surprising Distress, he cry'd out for Help and Affistance. Some Persons. hard by heard his mournful Voice, and ran to the Place, admiring at the Wonder. They

They exhorted him to repent, and to beg the Saint's Pardon and Prayers, which he did, and at the same time they all cry'd out, Holy Wenefride, take pity on him! At these Words, his Hand and Arm were fet at liberty, and were restor'd to their former Freedom. The Cut in the Branch was shewed to Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury, when he came to translate her Sacred Reliques, of which I am going to give an account, with the occasion of the Remo-

In the Reign of King William the Conqueror, a Chief Earl of his Court, call'd Roger, built a fumptuous Monastery in Shrewsbury, to the Glory of God and the Benesit of that

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City, endowing the same with fufficient Revenues. An Abbot and his Monks being therein fettled, they began to lament the Want of Holy Reliques in their New Church, which Wales was ftor'd with most abundantly, by reason that many Eminent Saints of Both Sexes, had formerly flourish'd in those Parts, renown'd for Sanctity and the Grace of Miracles. Hereupon they began to consider and consult, what Saint's Body might be obtain'd by them, to bring a Bleffing upon the Religious Family. During this Deliberation, a Monk of their Monastery fell dangeroully fick, and moreover was fo distracted in mind, that his Brethren both

in Shrewsbury and Chefter, ceafed not to recommend to Almighty God his Recovery. One Day, when the Vertuous Sub-Prior of Chester-Abbey, had ended his Prayer for the miserable Creature, he dropp'd into an unufual Sleep; to whom a Woman appear'd in Glorious Attire, and faid; If you desire the Sick Man's Health, let one of you go, and offer for him a Mass, in the Chappel near unto Saint Wenefride's Well, and he will presently recover: After which the vanish'd out of his Sight.

The Sub-Prior Radulphus (that was his Name) awak'd in great Amazement, but was backward in faying one Word of the Vision, fearing that it would not find any credit.

But

But when he heard that his Brother's Distemper grew more desperate, Charity oblig'd him to declare what he had seen. All the Religious were of opinion, that Saint Wenefride herself had given these directions. Wherefore they immediately dispatch'd away, Two of their Company; who celebrated Holy Mass in her Chappel, and at that very time, as it was calculated, the Shrewsbury Monk was restor'd to perfect Health. On this account both he and the other Monks became more tenderly devoted to the Virgin-Martyr.

Robertus Salopiensis spends Seven Chapters, in relating what methods were taken, that happy Success might an-

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answer their zealous Intention. I Epitomife, yet will not omit any thing, which appears to me very material. The Abbot and Monks of Shrewsbury perfifted with great Constancy many Years, in their earnest Defires and fervorous Prayers, to obtain the Treasure of Saint Wenefride's Sacred Reliques. In the Reign of King Henry the First, a Grant was given of them, but by reason of many Commotions, after the King's Death in that Country, the Buliness was not effected till the Second Year of K. Stephen's Reign; when Abbot Herbert in a Confult with his Monks, deputed Robert his Prior, and Richard, an eminent Monk of the same Monastery, to pass into

into Wales, to bring back with them the Reliques. To facilitate the Matter, before their Departure feveral Letters were transmitted to Friends in those Parts. They visited in their Journey the Bishop of Bangor, and were directed by him to a Principal Lord, who ruled in that Country where the Bleffed Body was kept. The Nobleman understanding the cause of their coming, entertain'd them courteoully, and said; That doubtless GOD and the Holy MARTTR has fent you to translate her Body, to a Place where 'twill be more honour'd. I not only give my confent, but I will fend also my Servants to affist you. Were not 1 unavoidably detain'd by Business

of Importance, I would presume to go with you in person, and with my unworthy hands, I would deliver unto you those Sacred Pledges of

Sanctity.

This gracious Speech cheer'd up the follicitous Travellers, who were Seven in Number, viz. The Two Priors of Shrewsbury and Chefter; Richard the Monk; a Godly Priest born in that Country, and Three Attendants. They fet forward towards the Saint's Sepulcher, and being come near unto Guitherin, they met a Man, who cast them into dejection, but not into despair of Success. He acquainted them in plain and positive Terms, that the Inhabitants having intelligence of their Coming, and

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and of their Intentions, were absolutely resolv'd to oppose them: That no Favour, nor Power of any Mortal, should prevail with them to permit their Chief Saint's Body, Patroness of their Country, to be carry'd away by Strangers.

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These sew Words did so much dispirit them, that it seem'd necessary to have Encouragement from Heaven. Prior Robert lay conceal'd in a Farmer's House, and sent the Chester Prior and the other Priest to Guitherin, they being Men of Birth, and well known in that Country. Robert rising up at his usual time to say Mattins, was certify'd by a Devout Man, who was one of his Company, how that G Night

Night a glorious Virgin had appear'd unto him, and had order'd him to acquaint the anxious Prior, that he should prosperously effect the Affair he came about, and by her means, whose Honor he had espous'd. Robert, something comforted with this Relation, after finishing Mattins fell into a Slumber, and feem'd to fee a former Holy Abbot of his own Monastery, call'd Godfrey, who thus reviv'd him; Banish Fear, Brother Robert, of failing in your Design. Be of good heart; for by God's Assistance no the Shall defeat those who oppose us For and we shall obtain what for man Las Years we have earnestly desir'd Pla This was more than fufficien & B

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tion of his Journey, especially the other Prior having fent an Express to hasten them forward, because God had prof-

per'd their Undertaking.

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Being arriv'd early in the Morning at Guitherin Church, and having prayed fome time before her Body, the Chief Priest of the Parish came unto them, who kindly faluted them. They humbly begg'd his charitable Affistance, of obtaining the Saint's Holy Reliques, which he easily granted them, as knowing before they came, the Will of God. For (said he) on Easter Eve Last, I had a Vision in this very man fir'd Place. Composing my self to rest, tien a Beautiful Young Man appear'd eculunto me, commanding me to arise. tio G 2

I answer'd, that 'twas not yet the Hour for Mattins; so he left me. Returning the second time, when I was more oppress'd with Sleep, he bid me rise, as before he had done; but being very heavy, Ire. ply'd that I would rise in due time; and covering my Head with my Cloak, I return'd to Sleep. In the Third Visit, he pull'd away my Cloak with Violence, ordering me to follow him without Delay, as I did, very much affrighted. He led me to the Saint's Shrine, and pointing at it with his Finger, faid, Note well this Place, and also my Words. I do command thee, that if fome Months hence, Persons come to open this Sepulcher, and to carry away with them the Saint's Body, that thou him de

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der-them not in their Holy Design, but assist them to the utmost of thy power; lest by resisting, thou be punish'd (as I foretel thee) for thy Disobedience, by some irremediable Sickness. After this the Angel vanish'd away.

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The Good Pastor was not wanting to his intimated Duty. He disposed the Owners of the Village to acquiesce in the Will of God, and order'd the Parishioners to repair to the Church. Prior Robert seeing such a numerous Assembly, spoke unto them by an Interpreter, in this manner; I and my Companions are come hither by Divine Appointment, to obtain of you Saint Wenesride's Body, that it may be bonour'd in our City

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and Monastery, Both which are much devoted unto ber. The Virgin her self (as your Pastor here present knows) hath by Visions manifested her Will; and she cannot but be displeased with those, who are so bold as to contradict what she desires should be done. Great attention was given to what he faid, and they feem'd much inclin'd to grant the Pious Request; One Man only oppos'd the Motion, and with a clamorous Voice declar'd, That they should never be depriv'd, by his Confent, of fo great a Treasure: that the Saint had lived holily, and departed in that Place; her Reliques were now honour'd by them, as they had been by their Ancestors, and that Almighty

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mighty God had approv'd of the Peoples Devotion at her Shrine, by frequent Miracles. This Man was of an avaritious Temper, and moved to be so violent, not out of a Motive of Piety, but Lucre. However after many Consultations, at last, they all unanimously consented, that Saint Wenefride's Body should be delivered to the Monks, to be translated to Shrewsbury.

The Prior, and his Companions, return'd their most humble thanks, and without loosing time, desir'd to enter the Holy Isle, where the Saint's Shrine had been visited for many Ages, by devout Pilgrims. Robert with his Company being come before the G 4 Sacred

Sacred Reliques, fung joyfully to Almighty God Psalms of Thanksgiving. They wrapp'd up decently her Bones in the Finest Linnen, which was brought by them on that account; and after a Repetition of grateful Expressions to the Pastor and to the Inhabitants, they proceeded that Night towards Shropsbire. In the way homeward they cured a Sick Man, who was tortur'd with a violent Distemper, by putting into Water a little of the Earth found in Saint Wenefride's Head, and causing him to drink of it. This evident Miracle increased Veneration to those Sacred Reliques.

Prior Robert gave timely notice to his Abbot, that they were

were near at hand with the defired Treasure, and he receiv'd orders to deposite the same in Saint Giles's Church, which stood near unto the Gate of the City, to the end that the Body might be brought to the Monastery in greater Splendor, by a folemn Procession of the Bishop, Clergy, and People. During its stay there, Monks were appointed by turns, to pray Day and Night before the Altar, on which the Virgin's Bones were exposed. Multitudes of the Citizens of Shrewsbury join'd with them in prayer, and mutually congratulated each other for the happiness of so potent a Patroness. Saint Wenefride was not backward in re-G 5 quiting

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quiting this devout Entertainment, shewing by several Miracles, how acceptable the same was unto her. The Following one is very remarkable.

A Young Man had lain long in a miserable Condition; for his Limbs were fo contracted, that he could not point a Foot, and his Head fo much fettled downwards towards his Knees, that he could not force it upwards, to lift an Eye to Heaven. He desir'd to be carry'd to Saint Giles's Church, and to be fet down before the Altar, on which stood the Sacred Reliques. He spent that Night in Prayer, begging of God, by the Merits and Intercession of Saint Wenefride, that he might

might be heal'd. Towards Morning he dropp'd into a Slumber, and before the Priest came to celebrate the First Mass, he awak'd, and sound himself perfectly cured. This astonish'd the whole City, seeing him to walk as readily as a-

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A Day being appointed by the Bishop, to convey the Sacred Reliques from St. Giles's Church to the Monastery; notice was given both to Town and Country, and withal, that such who affisted, or were present at the Procession, would not only receive the Bishop's Blessing, but also would gain Indulgences, granted on the account of the Solemnity. The Universal Fame of Miracles, and

and Saint Wenefride's Sanctity, drew together a Throng of People, who appear'd in their Best Apparel to honour that joyful Day. A little before the Processional March, the Sky frown'd with dark heavy Clouds, and threaten'd immediate Rain: This Storm, ready to fall, contriftated very much all devoted to the Saint, as forefeeing that many would withdraw themselves. The Clergy and Monks befought earnestly the Omnipotent Dispofer of all Times and Seasons, that He would please to grant Dry Weather, for His own Honour, and of His Spoule, and for the Consolation of the Congregated People, at least

until

Saint Wenefride. 133 until the Procession was ended. Their Prayers were heard so effectually, that altho? violent Showers power'd down in other Parts of the City, and adjacent Fields, not One fingle Drop fell into any Street through which the Bleffed Body was to pass. The thick Clouds hover'd, and hung over their Heads, as gather'd on purpose to bring Saint Wenefride miraculously, to her New Possession of the Holy Benedictin Monastery.

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The Streets were lin'd with an incredible Concourse of Devout People, who on their Knees shed Tears of Joy as the Body passed by, for so great a Blessing. These were the tender Showers, which fell

in those Streets, excepted by Heaven from Rain. The Bishop and Priests, brought the Reliques to the Monastery, which were reverently received from them by the Abbot and his Monks, as inestimable Jewels. They were magnificently placed upon the High Altar, which was dedicated to the Holy Apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, where many Miracles were wrought for the help and benefit of Souls and Bodies. The Name of God be praised for ever and ever.

Hitherto I have follow'd Robertus Salopiensis, who translated Saint Wenefride's Body from Guitherin to Shrewsbury, in the Year of our Redemption,

Eleven

Saint Wenefride. 135 Eleven Hundred, Thirty, and

Eight.

Not only this City, but likewise other Parts of Great Britain became most tenderly devoted to the Holy Virgin-Martyr, which induced Henry Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, in a Provincial Synod in 1420, to appoint the Feast of Saint Wenefride to be solemnly kept all over England with an Office of Nine Lessons on the Third Day of November *.

Tis aftonishing, and likewise deplorable, to hear some Persons decrying Miracles, and ridiculing them with so great boldness, and Contempt, that in despite of Holy Doctors of

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^{*} Lindewode, Fol. 76. Alford. Anno.

the Church, and Religious Writers, they represent Jesus Christ as One Unfaithful to His Solemn Promise to Future Ages, and they obstinately maintain, that all Miracles had a full period after the Apostles Preaching. They affent without Hesitation to Pagan Plutarch, Tacitus, or Suetonius, but demurr, and doubt of the Authority of that Eminent Saint and Learned Doctor, Saint John Chrysoftome, who wrote a whole Book on the Subject of Miracles *; whence he infers, against the wilful Heathens, that Christ is God, Who works fuch Wonders by the dry Ashes of His Followers. The Miracles register'd by St. Augustin, in

* Lib. de Babyla, M.

his Book of the City of God; those of Venerable Bede in his Ecclesia-stical History; what St. Jerome says of Saint Paul the First Hermit, and Saint History; and Saint Gregory the Great in his Dialogues, are Matter of Mirth to these profane Drolls. They don't attend what Master they seek to please, by imitating the obdurate Jews, who, to discredit the Miracles of the Son of God, gave them a malicious turn, saying, In Beelze-bub Prince of Devils, He casts out Devils*.

Our invincible Heroine, the Glorious Virgin-Martyr, Saint Wenefride, has not met with kinder quarter: For after the Plunder of her rich Shrine, and

^{*} St. Luke, xi. 15.

and the Scattering of her Bleffed Bones, her admirable Life must be listed with the Monkish Legends; her evident Miracles are Fabulous Narratives; and the stupendious Cures wrought at her Well, are nothing else but the experienc'd Effects of a Cold Bath. To the greater Honor of God, Who has honor'd this Saint to a wonderful degree. I will instance a few Late Miracles, and refer it to the truly Christian Reader, whether the Watry Element could influence fuch uncommon Changes. I will not travail further back than the Last Age, left it be objected, that many things are afferted, happening long ago, which may rationally be disbeliev'd, but cannot

cannot be disproved. The Original Attestations at this moment lie before me; and where I do not abbreviate (some Cures being worded after a prolix manner, as to Circumstances) I will deliver what I offer, in the very Expressions of the Authentick Records. They are taken from Eye-Witnesses, who were Persons of tender Conscience and nice Honor, sometimes given in under their own Hand-Writing.

In the Year of our Lord God One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Six, Sir Roger Bodenham, Knight of the Honorable Order of the Bath, after a tedious Quartan Ague, had a gross Humor settled in his Legs, which soon after broke out into

an apparent Leprofy. He made use of many Able Physicians, but depended most on Doctor John David Rhes, a Cambro-Britain, who commenced Doctor at Sienna, profess'd Phyfick at Padua, was Practitioner in divers Parts of Italy, and afterwards in England. He was near Sixty Years of Age when Sir Roger confulted him. This Learned Man ran thro' all Remedies that Concern could fuggest, or Art devise, without any Success or Ease to the Knight. He therefore advised him to lay the Case before the College of Physicians in London, which was stated very faithfully and learnedly by the aforesaid Rhes, and was carry'd up by Mr. Thomas Beale, Steward

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Steward of Sir Roger's Courts. The College at London being conven'd, the Case was read and debated, as also the Pra-Etice and Prescriptions of Doctor Rhes, which Beale deliver'd to them in Writing. They wrote back to Sir Roger their Opinion, that his Physician had hit right on his Disease, and had apply'd proper Remedies for a Cure, that he was a Perfon so eminently Learned, that they acknowledg'd themselves his Inferiors, he having been Reader to most of them; and if the Method he took, had no effect, there was not in nature any Cure for him. The Knight found not any fatisfaction by the Answer, which was penned to the Commendation of of his Physician. Doctor Rhes being a Roman Catholick, advifed his Patient to remove to Saint Wenefride's Well, to try, whether by the Saint's Intercession, he might not obtain a Cure, which was not in the power of Art to effect. He acquainted him with the Holiness of the Place, and what Miraculous Favors were there obtain'd. Sir Roger, extremely desirous of Health, obey'd his Physician, and undertook a painful Journey, full Seventy Eight British Miles, from Rotherwas to Holy Well. He bathed himself in the Miraculous Fountain, and became as found and clean from all Scurf and Leprofy, as a Child newly born, and afterwards continued fo. This happen'd

happen'd providentially; for as Naaman, Captain General of Syria, was directed to wash in the River Fordan, which compleated a Twofold Cure, of his Soul as well as of his Body *. In like manner the Leper, Sir Roger, came to wash in the Stream of Holy Well: He was not at that time a Catholick; but the Miraculous Cure, with other Motives of Credibility, induced him to embrace the True Faith, and he was reconciled to the Church of Christ; he rendred thanks and praises to Almighty God, for both these Favors. Befides this relation, which Sir Roger gave to the Lady his Wife, and to his Daughter in Law,

^{* 4} Kings. v.

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Law, Wife to his Eldest Son, Mrs. Mary Bodenham: There were other Witnesses, the aforesaid Thomas Beale, William Green and his Wife, Richard Bray, John Henley, and many more Attendants on Sir Roger Bodenham.

The Omnipotent is more glorify'd in His Saints, by attributing Supernatural Effects to their humble Petitions before His Sacred Throne, than to Natural Causes. Some Unbelievers (if H. Scripture had not declar'd otherwise) might ascribe the Wholesomeness of the Waters of Jericho, to an Occult, Sudden, and Subterraneous Quality and Alteration, rather than to the Prophet Elizeus's Miracle, by casting Salt into

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Saint Wenefride. 145 into the Fountain *. Worshippers of the Great God have different Sentiments, as will appear by the following Relation. In the Month of December, and the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Thirty Seven, Mrs. Jane Wakeman, Wife to Mr. John Wakeman, of Rougley, in the Parish of Horsbam, and the County of Suffex, was tormented with a Sore Breast; and having used all probable means for a Cure, she found no ease or prospect of growing better. The Ablest Surgeons concluded, that unless her Breast was cut off, there was not any other way to relieve her, neither would they by

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^{* 4} Reg. ii. 19.

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that Operation give affurance of a Recovery, for they veri-ly believ'd that her Breaft was Incurable, and to attempt the Amputation might haften on the Gentlewoman's Death. They declar'd this to her Friends, but encourag'd her with better Hopes. Mrs. Wakeman regarded not their Opinion, with which she was privately acquainted, but refolv'd to have recourse to Heaven, and to undertake a Pilgrimage to Saint Wenefride's Well in Flintsbire. She began her journey from London in the Month of June, One Thoufand, Six Hundred, and Thirty Eight, accompany'd by her faid Husband; Mr. Richard Wakeman, his Brother; and one

Saint Wenefride. 147 one Francis Nafb. She had at that time Two great Holes in her Breast under the Left Pap, which were feen both by Catholicks and Protestants. When she came into Worcestersbire, to a Place call'd Beeley, she left there behind her all her Salves and Ointments, having a strong Faith and Hopes in Almighty God's Mercy, and in the Prayers of Bleffed Saint Wenefride, that she would not have any further occasion of using them. She only apply'd Clean Linnen, to keep her Breast fweet; for the Corruption burst out in so great quantities, that it forced its way thro' many Folds, and ran down into her very Shoes. Her Breast left off running at her First

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Bathing in the Holy Well: She stayed One Night only in that Town, but went thrice into the Fountain; and from the very Instant of finishing her Devotions, to her Dying Day, which was Five Years after, she never found any pain in that Breast, nor any Sore, or Sign thereof, except a Little Seam, to shew the Place where the Two Holes were miraculoufly closed up. She bore afterwards Three Children, and in drying up her Milk, found that Breast least troublesome, which before had been ulcer'd. I have this Account in Mr. Wakeman's Hand Writing, which he gave, as a perpetual Testimony of the Favor, and also of the Passage which fol-In lows.

In the Year One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Thirty, the aforesaid Mr. Wakeman of Rougley, &c. being at Holy Well, faw a Man lying Dead, hard by the Well it felf. This Profane Wretch, the Day before, had much derided and fcoffed at Blessed Saint Wenefride, who suffer'd a glorious Martyrdom in defence of her Virginity: He also gave Abusive and Uncivil Language, in the presence of Mr. Wakeman, to the Pilgrims who came thither to perform their Devotions. The Coroner was call'd, a Jury impanell'd, and the Body was view'd. After mature Deliberation they gave in this Verdict; That God's Just Judgment was the Cause of his Death, for his unci-H 3 vil

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wil Carriage in that Place. Thus Mr. Wakeman an Eye-Witness. I could add here the Names of fuch, who in the Year One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Thirty Seven, order'd the Image of Saint Wenefride to be defaced, and the Iron Bars to be taken away, which supported the Pious Visitants in the rapid Stream; how both he who commanded it, and those who executed his Orders, contrary to the perfuafion of feveral moderate Proteflants, were shortly after exemplarly punish'd by Uncommon Misfortunes and Difafters. Moreover, had I not confin'd my felf to the Last Century, I could mention Precedents, more than fufficient,

ent, to caution Persons from being too forward in their Contempts of Saint Wenefride and her Well, which is sometimes severely taken notice of by Him, who has said, He that touches you, toucheth the Apple of Mine Eye *. But let us return from this Digression, if it may be call'd so.

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The Infinite Wisdom of God thinks sit, not to work Miracles by the Intercession of His Suints, in all Places, nor towards all Persons, but as it pleaseth Him to The greatest Wonders are wrought at Saint Wenefride's Well, but I relate here a Cure at a great distance, which tends much to the Glory of our Saint. In the Month

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^{*} Zach. ii. 8. + S. Aug. Epift. 137.

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of June, and the Year of our Lord, One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Forty Seven, the Wife of John Cles, Gardiner in the Suburbs of the City of Worcester, being Diseased, undertook on soot a journey to Holy Well, hoping to find there the recovery of her Health. Passing thro' Kidderminster, in her way to Flintsbire, she call'd at her Cousin Anthony Cooke's House. Having refresh'd her felf, she acquainted her Cousin with the Occasion of this her Pilgrimage. The long Difcourse on the Subject of Holy Well, was overheard by a Sick Woman, who lay in the Next Room. This poor Creature had continued Bedrid Six or Seven Years; she was always Lame,

Lame, and had been put upon the faid Cook (who was a Linnen Weaver) to be maintain'd at the Charge of the Parish. Just as the Pilgrim was taking leave, and ready to fet forwards, the Bedrid Woman cry'd out to speak with her: The Business was this; She desir'd her for the Passion of Christ, to carry for her a Single Penny (which she gave her) to Holy Well, and to bestow it on the First Poor Body she there happen'd to meet, humbly desiring that Party to go into the Well for her, and to pray that the might have the use of her Limbs. This was promis'd and perform'd.

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The Poor Widow's Two.

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of the Temple, were fo acceptable to the Searcher of Hearts, that He declar'd She had given more than all together *. For it was her Whole Personal Estate. The opulent Scribes and Pharisees might fling in Handfuls of Gold, they found no want; this Poor Creature beflow'd on her God, what feem'd necessary to relieve her felt, perchance she faying at the same time with a flaming Heart, Lord! If I was Mistress of the Two Worlds, as I am of these Two Mites, they should be employ'd to Your Honor. S. Wenefride accepted the Single Penny fent to her Well, with so great Faith and Devotion;'twas all the Bedrid Woman had to present her with. Clec's

^{*} Luke xxi. 3.

Clec's Wife having remain'd at her Journey's End Six or Seven Days, return'd homewards, and coming to Kidderminster, the call'd at her Coufin Cooke's House, where to her great aftonishment, she saw the Lame, Bedrid Woman, perfectly recover'd, and inquiring at what time she became found, 'twas computed, that on that Day, and the very Hour, when the Single Penny was deliver'd at Holy Well, the Bedrid Woman arose, walk'd round the House, and abroad, to the Admiration of the whole Parish. This. Miraculous Change at fo great distance, could not be the Product of a Cold Bath. This Passage was diligently examin'd by Mr. James Bridges, who.

who had Anthony Cooke and Clec's Wife before him, who both attested the Truth of what is here related. In Testimony whereof Mr. Bridges recorded the same in his own Hand Writing. This was the worthy Gentleman, who being Sheriff of Worcester proclaim'd there the King in the Year 1651, for which he suffer'd much from the Rebels, and with difficulty escaped the Gallows.

A languishing Patient, perplexes the Physician, and Distempers radicated from Infancy, causes him to sling aside his Books, and to dismiss the hopes of a Cure. This seem'd the Case of Mrs. Mary Numan, Wife of Mr. Hugh Numan,

man,

Saint Wenefride. 157 man, who was Clerk to Sir Jeremy Smith, then Captain of one of His Majesty's Men of War. At Five Years of age, by an Ague and Fever, she was reduced to that Lameness and Impotence, that for the term of Eighteen Years she was not able to fland or point a Foot to the Ground: Her Arm Bones were fo much out of their natural places, that one reach'd over, and interfer'd with the other, and the Bones of her Legs were fo diflocated, that they extended some Inches behind those of the Thighs. Being in this miferable condition, and having considerable Friends at Court, the made her application and address unto them. By their Interest, she had

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had the opinion of all the King's Physicians, who declar'd, that naturally she was Incurable. Hereupon she was touch'd by the King, but it pleas'd God not to restore her to Health. She was Two Summers and One Winter at the Bath in Sommersetsbire, and at other Places in England Famous for Cures, as also at Three Wells in Scotland; altho' The could not make any other shift for her self, than with great Difficulty and Pain, to crawl a little upon her Knees. She was carry'd into France, and was put thrice into the Second Grape-Press, in divers Parts of that Kingdom. She was touch'd at Paris by the French King: In Flanders the vifited

Saint Wenefride. 159 fited Sichem and other Places of Devotion; she was Eighteen Weeks at Agaifgrane: In Holland she had the Advice of an Italian Prince, Famous for his Skill in Physick. To be brief, the was conducted to the Baths in Portugal; all which Journeys were for the most part at the King of England's Ex-pence, but not to any Effect or Alteration in the Cripple. Tis true, the had been formerly twice at Saint Wenefride's Well, without any Amendment, yet had an earnest defire and strong impulse to make a Third Pilgrimage: She was comforted with these inviting Thoughts, both awake and fleeping. Wherefore, towards the Latter End of May,

in

in the Year, One Thousand, fand, Six Hundred, and Sixty Six, she began her Journey from London, and arriv'd at Holy Well on Wednesday in Whitfon Week, being the Sixth Day of June, in the same Year. Going into the Holy Fountain, the immediately felt (with much Pain) her Bones to move, and draw to their right Places; fo that by the Help of others, namely Mrs. Degg of Wolverhampton (who with Mr. Paling her Kinsman, and other Pilgrims of Staffordfire, were at that time in the Well) fhe was able to stand upon her Feet, which she had not done before (as is already faid) for 18 Years, and to walk a little. in the Water. On Trinity Sunday fhe.

she went the fifth time into the Well, and afterwards walk'd without any Help of others, and on Wednesday following she undertook a journey towards Ireland. This Miracle was attested, with all the recited Particulars, by her felf, in the presence of John Hughes de Combe and Robert Price de Aelmyducha, as Witnesses to her Subscription. If the Cold Bath had an occult vertue to restore her Limbs, it had been needless to return a third time, being the . former Visits seem'd to be made in vain. She had heard of Saint Beuno's Prediction, concerning a Third Payment of Devotion at that Place, and complying, she was blessed with the furprising Cure.

On.

On the Fourth of April, One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Sixty Six, about Five of Clock in the Afternoon, Hugh the Son of Thomas Williams, of the Parish of Whitford in the County of Flint Yeoman, a Boy of Eight Years and Nine Months old, having a Body of just Proportion in each Part to the Height of his Stature, which was Four Foot, and playing with one of his Schoolfellows near the Mill, which stands but at a little distance from the Holy Fountain, he attempted to skip over the Water, but came short of the other Side, and dropp'd into the Current, where 'tis most impetuous, Three Yards from the Great Water Wheel, and was

was immediately carry'd out of Sight. The Standers by gave him for loft, as prudently supposing, that besides the evident Danger of drowning, he would be crush'd to death: For betwixt the Wheel and the Paved Bottom of the Channel under it, there is not the space of Two Inches, yet he was fuddenly convey'd into the Ditch beyond the aforesaid Wheel. His Companion feeing the fad Accident, and knowing nothing of his Safety, rais'd a Mournful Loud Cry, which so alarm'd the Mafter and Forty Scholars, that they all ran out of School, to learn the Occasion of it. The Miller also, and others, were in the same fright; but one William Bowen, who was

was standing with an Angling Rod Four Yards below the Wheel, espy'd him endeavouring to creep out of the Ditch, and complaining that he had loft his Shoe. The Boy was taken into a House, and that moment a Surgeon was call'd: His Body being examin'd, the Youth was found not to have receiv'd any Crush or Contusion, except a little Skin ruffled off one Ancle, as a Mark to declare what would have become of him, if he had not been miraculously preserv'd.

Cornelius, the Son of John Nicholas, of the Parish of Tremaine, in the County of Cardigan, about Two Miles distant from Cardigan Town, being a Young Man of Seventeen

Years.

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Years of age, both Fatherless and Motherless, entred into Service with his Aunt. On the One and Twentieth of December, One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Seventy Three, a little before Night, he was struck with so great a Weakness by a sudden Blast, finding racking Pains from his Knees downwards, that he was not able to go or stand. Several Remedies were used, as Ointments, Plaisters, Cutting and Lancing about the Toes and Ancles, to the very Bones. They continued this Method till towards Easter, but finding them infignificant, and that they were rather prejudicial to him, 'twas resolv'd to convey him to Saint Wenefride's

fride's Well. His Relations were Indigent, and having no other means, he was recommended to the Charity of Good People, from Door to Door, on a Hand-Barrow. The Welfb distinguish themfelves from other Nations, by a Cheerfulness in affifting those in great Necessity: They knew whither the Cripple was to be carry'd, and on what account, therefore they lent helping hands, that he might finish a Journey of Ninety Miles. He was brought to Holy Well on the Eleventh of June, and early Next Morning was put into the Fountain, being Friday in Whit son-week. No sooner was he in the Water, than he found himself perfectly recover'd; he

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he walk'd in the Well, out of it, and ever after continued in good health, to the admiration of all those, who had been Spectators of his former miserable Condition. Glory be to God, Who is Wonderful in His Saints.

It carries a fort of Demonstration for Miracles, when those who obstinately oppose them, are constrain'd to own them. Amongst the rest, perchance there are none more positive in their Erroneous Opinions, than those Men call'd Quakers. They deny absolutely the Divine Efficacy of Baptismal Water, but the slowing Fountain of Saint Wenefride prevail'd with Roger Whetstone to renounce his Heresy, and by Holy

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Holy Baptism to become a devout Christian Catholick. This Roger by Education a Quaker, by Profession a Taylor, dwelling in Sidmore, within the Parish of Bromesgrave, in Wor-cestersbire, at Sixty Years of age, was visited with a violent Infirmity, which disabled him to fuch a degree, that he could not feed himself. He was confin'd to his Bed Seventeen Weeks, after which he found an Abatement of the fevere Pains, which before ran through his whole Body. He was fo weak, when able to rife, that he could not put his hand to any Work, but halting on Crutches, he begged his bread, from Door to Door. a Having continued Three Tears in and this

Saint Wenefride. 169 this fad Misery, he was told by a Flintsbire Man, dwelling in his Neighborhood, that at a Place in his Country, call'd Wenefride's Well, great numbers of Lame Persons, and Difeas'd, were frequently, after a miraculous manner, restored to Health. It came into the Quaker's Mind, fuggested by a better Spirit than commonly guided him, that the Lord would help him at that Fountain. In this he was fo confident, that not the leaft Doubt occurr'd to the contrary. Wherefore, in the Year One Thousand, Six Hundred, and Sixty Seven, he began his journey on Crutches, attended by a Young Girl, his Daughter; and after many Days Travel, he

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he came to Holy Well about Noon, on the Twenty Eighth Day of August, in the aforesaid Year. He could not be induced to wash in the Well, that had a smattering of Popery and Supestition, but sitting at the Side of it, he drank One Cup of the Water, and he became as it were in a Trance; returding to himself, he desir'd another Dish of the same Water, and having drunk it off he threw away Both Crutches, and found himsel strangely, suddenly, and perfectl of cared. He walk'd round the sta Well, dropping many Tears o Joy, to join the Stream of tha lefs Miraculous Spring. The Po alr wer and Goodness of Sain lar Wenefride's Heavenly Spoule Hil

Saint Wenefride. 171 placed the Miracle out of the reach of Cavil and Dispute, by healing an Old Cripple in a minute, with Two Draughts of Water. Another higher Cure was wrought in the Soul of this Quaker; for giving attention to the Inspirations of the Holy Ghost, and an impartial ear to the Motives of Belief, he embraced the Roman Catholick Faith. He and his Son (Eleven Years of age) received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism;

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at which the greatest Quality of that County were pleased to stand Patrines. the Were it not tooffer a need-

less Repetition of what is said Po already, I would fet down at ain large the Attestation of Robert Hill, a most rigid Quaker,

which

172 The Life of

which lies now before me, concerning the Truth of the aforesaid Miracle. Have patience at least with some part of it, as he words it. I Robert Hill, of the County of Worcester, having lately been Overseer of the Poor of the Parish of Bromesgrave, within the said County, and now a Near Inhabitant of the said Town, do testify, That I am, and have been well acquainted with Roger Wiston, alias Whetstone, of about Sixty Tears of age, Taylor, Dweller in the same Town; and that I knew him for these Three Last Tears, Lame and Infirm, that he could not work at his Trade, nor go without Crutches, and so feeble, that he was not able to feed himself-(Hill makes here a recital of his

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his Ten Days Journey, and of his fudden Cure at the Well, as Whetstone related the same to him; then adds) For my own part, I can well say that I knew him Infirm and Lame, often coming, in these Late Years, on his Crutches, to beg at my Door; and now being return'd from Holy Well, is very Strong, and well able to work at his Trade, to the great Wonder of the Inhabitants of Bromefgrave, some whereof, prefently upon his return, being Lame and Infirm, came to Holy Well, in hopes to be also cured; and upon their return they reported to me, that they were better in health than formerly, &c. - In witness hereta I put my hand, the Second Day of October, 1667. ROBERT HILL. In the same Account the said

I 3

Robert

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Robert Hill declares, how his own Lame Girl, of Fourteen Years of age, was cured, by only making use of Holy Well Water.

I could bring a Cloud of Witnesses (to use Saint Paul's Expression *) afferting other Undeniable Miracles, wrought by Saint Wenefride's Intercession, not in an obscure Corner, but in the face of the Sun. I folemply declare, that I leave behind twice as many Wonders, happening in the Last Century, of which many were Eye-Witnesses at the Holy Fountain. Holy Well feems to sesemble, in some fort, the Probatica Pond, where, in Five Porches, there lay a great Mulook omet stitude

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Heb. Xii. I.

Saint Wenefride. titude of Sick Persons, of Blind, Lame, and Wither'd *. In the Travelling Season the Town appears populous, crowded with zealous Pilgrims, from all Parts of Britain. The Well it felf receives a fuccession of Vifitants from Sun-Rife till Late at Night. The many Hand-Barrows and Crutches, which have been hung at the Pillars, demonstrate the Mercies of God, and the Powerful Intercession of the Virgin-Martyr. They are foon remov'd by those who envy the Glory of our Saint. I forbear to recount at large the Recovery of Blindish Eyes, of Barren Women becoming fruitful, of inveterate violent Convulsions fuddenly

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^{*} St. John, v. 3.

fuddenly ceasing, of Deaf Perfons favour'd with Hearing, of stubborn Devils cast out of Posfess'd People (certainly the Immortal Spirits, who suffer the Eternal Torments of Hell, could not be forc'd away by the material Elements of a Cold Bath) These and many others of the Last Age I omit, not to increase the Price and Bulk of a Pocket-Book, as also that it may be ready to wait on those, to whom it is dedicated. S. Augustin, in his xii Book of the City of God, writing of a Blind Man, who received fight, and of other Miracles, when S. Ambrose translated the H. Bodies of SS. Gervasius and Protasius, thought it sufficient Conviction against the incredulous scoffing Heathens, that Immenso

menso Populo Teste, res gesta est, A wast Concourse of People were able to attest the Truth of them; which is exactly our present Case.

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I conclude with the Divine Message the Son of God sent to His Precursor in Prison, to confirm the Disciples of the Baptist, and to confound the obdurate Jews, which with profound Humility, and the greatest Deference imaginable, may be apply'd to our glorious Patroness of Wales, by what you read in this admirableLife. Go and report that the Blind see, the Lame walk, the Lepers are made clean, the Deaf hear, the Dead rife again, to the Poor the Gospel is preach'd *. The Omnipotence and Goodness of our Great God beador'd and prais'd, by all Angels and Saints, for ever. Amen, Amen. (* S. Mat. xi. v.)

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FINIS.